The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXVI. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1893. NO. 13.

CAPITOL GOSSIP

NEWS OF A WEEK AT THE NATION'S CAPITOL.

Economy the Watchword Under Democratic Rule—Cutting off Useless Employes.

Washington, March 27, 1893:

Economy is the watchword in every department of the government and it will not be changed as long as democrats are in control. One of the very first things that President Cleveland impressed upon the minds of the members of his cabinet was that each of them should be liberal in the use of the pruning knife in cutting off sinecures and useless employes under them. Something has already been done in the cutting off line, but what has been done is as nothing when compared with what will be done. President Cleveland wishes the heads of the departments to anticipate the findings of the Congressional joint commission, which has already organized, for the purpose of investigating the work of the government departments, with a view to a reduction in the number of employes and an improvement in the present slow and in many instances cumbersome methods of transacting business, wherever possible. To change the methods will in many cases require a change in the law, but to compel every employe of the government to render an honest equivalent for the salary received, and to dismiss all the drones and shirks is within the power of the heads of the departments under present laws, unless somebody weakens it is going to be done. I heard of a case the other day which indicates that there is one Secretary who will not weaken, no matter what influence may be behind the shirkers. By accident Secretary Carlisle learned that an $1,800 clerk—a woman—had only been on duty about half the time during the last twelve months. He sent for her chief and asked why this had been allowed. "Because she is backed by Congressman—(naming one of the most influential members of the House) "That is no excuse at all," said the Secretary; "dismiss her at once, and understand that all the clerks in this department have got to work ior their salaries or get out."

Mrs. Cleveland has not indicated whether she intends holding any public receptions this spring, but all who desire to meet her can do so by writing and requesting that privilege, as she sets aside an hour twice a week—on Tuesdays and Fridays—to receive those who have in this way obtained her permission to call on her.

Almost as many misstatements have been made concerning the status of the extra session of the Senate as about the intentions of Cleveland. Long stories have been written, and editors who knew no better have printed them, about the Senate remaining in session against the wishes of the President, and about the annoyance it was causing him. As a matter of fact, the extra session only continues at the pleasure of the President, and as soon as he shall notify the Senate that he has no further communication to make to it, adjournment will follow, unless precedents are all set aside. So powerful is precedent that at this writing it seems probable that the democratic officers of the Senate will not be elected at the extra session, although they have been nominated by the caucus and a resolution adopted to proceed to elect them. The republicans entered a protest against this proceeding on the ground that it would be a violation of precedent, and the indications are that the democratic Senators will not act against that protest.

Democrats who are here after office do not as a rule take kindly to the order of closing the offices of the members of the cabinet to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays,—cabinet days,—but it is really in their interest, for it will give the heads of the departments an opportunity to go over the papers filed with them and make selections for appointments.

The reports for and against the seating of the appointed Senators from Montana, Washington and Wyoming, were preseneted to the Senate today. It is expected that the debate will begin at once and that the Senate will hold daily sessions until a vote is reached. The result is still very much in doubt.

England and France having raised their ministers to the United States to the dignity of Ambassadors the new democratic representatives of the United States to those countries will, in accordance with a law enacted by the last Congress be Ambassadors, instead of ministers plenipotentiary, as heretofore. This will, of course, add no honor to our ministers in the eyes of Americans, but every one at all familiar with the customs and usages of European capitals knows that it will add much to their prestige abroad.

Secretary Hoke Smith's first land decision was against the Southern Pacific Railroad's right to a large tract of land which it has claimed and kept from being opened to settlement. This decision not only opens this land to settlement, but it is a refutation of the silly republican charge that it was corporation influences which put Secretary Smith into the cabinet.

POTTERS MILLS.

Alex McCoy Loses a Valuable Mule from Lock Jaw.

Miss Sue Long, of Spring Mills, has been visiting her sister at this place.

Mr. Alex McCoy has lost a very fine mule. He refused five hundred dollars for the span last week. It was one of the finest team of mules in Centre county. Mr. McCoy had three veterinaries from Lewistown, and did all in his power to save it but all in vain.

COBURN.

Washington Camp No. 680, P. O. S. of A. Instituted.

John Hoffa and wife spent Sunday at Lewisburg, with the former's parents.

W. F. Kern left for Lock Haven on last Saturday, where he will be engaged in painting during the summer.

Mrs. Platt, wife of Jacob Platt, is sick at present.

Some of our schools in this section have already closed.

Meyer & Co. moved their mill on the Meyer and Motz tract east of town and are now operating the same on custom work. They expect to saw out the timber on Daniel Meyers tract, adjacent thereto, and then the mill will be moved to the tunnel.

Chester Kerstetter and his newly made bride, of Lindale, Union county, were visiting among friends at this place over Sunday.

Mr. G. R. Stover sojourned a few days last week at Mifflinburg, at the home of her mother.

Quite a number of flittings took place during the last week. A. Huey moved to Millheim and Mr. Heman moved into the house vacated by Mr. Huey, and Henry Snavely moved into the house vacated by Mr. Heman, Dr. Ard, of Woodward, moved into Jacob Kerstetter's house vacated by Mr. Snavely, G. W. Harter moved to Pleasant Gap, Samuel Lingle moved on the farm vacated by Mr. Harter, W. F. Smith moved his family to Millheim and Alfred Stover moved on his farm, Henry Zerby occupied the farm of Daniel Moyer vacated by Alfred Stover, Jacob Harter moved on Andrew Harter's farm and Andrew Harter will move to this place next week.

On last Friday evening Washington Camp No. 680, P. O. S. of A., was instituted at this place, by Mr. Yost, of Shenandoah, Pa., the State Camp's representative, and E. E. Erhard, of Fleming, District President, assisted by a number of members of Millmont, and Mifflinburg Camp. After institution the following officers were elected: Pres., J. F. Garthoff; Vice Pres., S. G. Rote. M. of F., P. H. Stover; P. P., W. W. Rishell; Cor. Sect'y, C. A. DeLong; assistant Cor. Sect'y, John Stonebraker; Finan. Sect'y, C. D. Wagner; Treas. T. B. Everett; Con. Thos. Witmyer; Ind., James A. Cooney; G., Daniel L. Kerstetter; Trustees, P. H. Stover, R. O. Braucht, Elmer E. Cooney.

AN IMPORTANT decision that concerns Mr. Edison, was rendered recently, by the supreme court in the case of Huber vs. Nelson. In this Huber case, as already reported, the court decided that a foreign patent having lapsed, by reason of non-payment of taxes, an American patent granted thereafter for the same invention is void. This action, it is said at the patent office, destroys Edison's quadruplex telegraph patent and also his three microphone patents, leaving the Bell company after January next to stand wholly on the Berliner patent.

DURING THE past year, it is calculated, that the vast sum of over $700,000,000 was spent in the British Isles in alcoholic drinks, and even this is less by some $1,500,000 than the expenditure of the year previous. Probably three-fourths of this sea of liquor was swallowed by one-fourth of the population. A reputable authority states that if the National drink bill were reduced to $70,000,000 a year the health of the people would so improve that at least one-fourth of practicing physicians would find nothing to do.

IN ENGLAND members of Parliament get no pay, while an American congressman gets $10,000. The question of paying members of Parliament is now being agitated in England.

STORIES of fellows being nearly struck by flaming meteors are getting painfully plenty—and at a rate that there is danger of somebody getting hurt some day unless all carry open umbrellas.

IMPORTANT CASE.

One of the Most Intricate Cases Tried In Our Courts.

Court commenced on Monday afternoon with Judge Saddler, of Chambersburg, presiding.

The first case called was that of the Tyrone Mining and Manufacturing Company vs James Cross. After the first jury was drawn it was seen that this case would consume several days and other jurors and witnesses were discharged and cases continued.

In the case before court Orvis, Bower & Orvis appear for the Tyrone Mining and Manufacturing Company, and Senator S. R. Peale, of Lock Haven, Thomas H. Murray, Esq., appear for James Cross.

This is an action in ejectment to recover 100 acres of land in Halfmoon township, being the western part of a tract surveyed in the name of the "Richard Whitehead."

The defendant claims that the "Richard Whitehead" and "Samuel Bryan" are located one-half mile further east and did not cover the land in his possession.

The case was tried three times. In February 1887 the plaintiffs obtained a verdict, October 25th 1888 the supreme court reversed the lower court. The second trial occurred December 5th 1888 and resulted in a verdict for the defendant. The supreme court the following spring reversed the lower court. The case was tried in 1892 before Judge Krebbs and resulted in a verdict for defendant. A motion was made for a new trial, was granted and it was in progress last week, making the fourth time this case was tried in our courts.

The land in dispute has the most valuable iron ore deposits on it and if Mr. Cross finally establishes his claim it will cause considerable confusion among land owners in that community who will have a time to find just "where they are at," and for this reason the termination of this case is eagerly watched.

It is one or the most intricate and technical ejectment cases tried in our courts for many years and attracts wide attention. The jury found a virdict for the Mining Company.—*Centre Democrat.*

THERE is afair prospect for a general road law at this session of the legislature which will at least make a beginning in the direction of better roads, something that Pennsylvania needs about as much as any State of the Union. A State appropriation of $2,000,000 is proposed for the next two years, and this is to be disbursed in proportion to the amount of work done by the people of the counties. The county and township supervisors are to declare what roads shall be considered public highways, and therefore under the provision of the bill. Local revenues are to come from a tax levy of 8 mills on property now subject to taxation, and a tax of $1 on each male person. A county supervisor of roads is to be elected next November for a term of three years. He must have a special knowledge of roadmaking, or be an engineer or surveyor. His compensation will be fixed by the township supervisors who are to be elected at the February election. The whole thing will depend on the choice of county supervisor, and whether the country people will be liberal enough to vote a salary that will command first-class capacity.

JUDGE BRUBAKER has created a panic among the fee-grabbers of Lancaster by his refusal to confirm the accounts of any Court house official who has been charging illegal fees. It is not the loss of the fees in a single series of accounts that harrows the souls of these officials, although they grieve for the loss of the money without doubt. But a committee of seven lawyers have been investigating the rejected accounts, and have filed exceptions to seventy nine of them as exorbitant and illegal. The fee-grabbers not only lose the illegal fees, but are found out and exposed. Judge Brubaker has opened a promising field for reform in Lancaster county, and if he holds out as well as he has begun candidates for Court House offices will not be able to pay as much for the privilege of being nominated and elected as hitherto.

TO CARRY out the law of the last congress requiring all railways to adopt automatic car-couplers on all their cars, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew says, will require a very large expenditure of money. There are about 2,500,000 cars, and the equipping of a single car will cost about $20, making a total for all the roads of $50,000,000. If the sole owner of any patent could get his invention adopted by all the roads, he would soon be the richest man in the world. But as there are some twenty patents there is no danger of a monopoly by one individual.

THIS being the last week of lent, folks will use the balance of the year in returning what was borrowed.

EASTER AND LENT

HISTORICAL FACTS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

Eggs At Easter—Their Use Can be Traced Into the Most Remote Antiquity.

The festival next in importance to Christmas, is Easter, which occurs in next Sabbath. Christmas commemorates the greatest of all events, the birth of the child Jesus. Easter is the commemoration of the crowning event in the life of Jesus, his resurrection from the tomb, which fulfilled the prophecies and removes all doubts as to His being the Son of God.

Easter, which is now preceded by Lent, in early days was introduced by fasting on one day only, the Friday in Passion week, now known as Good Friday. By and by the time was extended to forty hours, in token that Christ had lain that long in the tomb. Some centuries later this was extended forty days, in commemoration of the season of the temptation and fast in the wilderness.

The name Easter is probably derived from the Teutonic goddess of spring. Ostera, or Oestre, whose festival occurs about the same time as the observance of Eastes. Lent is derived from the Anglo-Saxon word *lencten*, which means "spring," and has no connection at all with fasting, as some people imagine.

It was not until the fourth century that there was any regularity about the fixing the date of Easter Sunday. Those of the early Christians who believed the Christian Passover to be a commemoration of Chrisi's death adhered to the custom of holding the Easter festival on the day prescribed for the Jewish pasch, the fourteenth day of the first month; that is, the lunar month, of which the fourteenth day either falls on or next after the day of the vernal equinox.

But the most of the Christian churches, attaching greater importance to the day of Christ's resurrection, held to Easter being celebrated on the Sunday which followed the fourteenth day of the moon of March, the day on which Christ suffered.

This difference was finally settled by the Council of Nice, in the year 355. The rule then adopted is still in force. Easter is always the Sunday after the full moon which happens on or next after March 21—the vernal equinox. By this arrangement, Easter may come as early as March 22 or as late as April 25.

The use of eggs for Easter can be traced, says Count de Gebelin, in his Religious History of the Calendar, to the theology and philosophy of the Egyptians, Persians, Gauls, Greeks and Romans, among all of whom an egg was a symbol of the universe, the work of the supreme divinity. The Persians gave presents of eggs at the feast of the New Year—i. e., the feast of the vernal equinox—in honor of the renewal of all things. "The Egyptians held the egg as a sacred emblem of the renovation of mankind after the deluge. The Jews adopted it to suit the circumstances of their history, as a type of their departure from Egypt, and it was used in the feast of the Passover as part of the furniture of the table with the Paschal lamb." The early Druids used the egg in their ceremonies.

In Russia one man greets another on Easter with "Jesus Christ is risen." "Yes He is risen," reply is made; and then an egg is given. In Moscow no meeting takes place without this salutation and exchange. "The meanest pauper in the street presenting an egg and repeating the words 'Christor Voscrees' may demand a salute even of the empress." In some countries of Italy eggs are carried to the church to be blessed, and then taken home and set out with flowers on the table. Every visitor during Eester week is invited to eat an Easter egg, an invitation which must not be refused. Eggs in all countries are sent as tokens at this time, and enter into the sentiments and pastimes of old and young alike.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say is our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. J. D. Murray, Druggist.

QUAY is laying plans to make ex lieutenant governor Stone the next Republican nominee for governor. Gen. Hastings is not on the Quay slate.

THE COURTS AND STRIKES.

The federal courts seem disposed—or are compelled to do it whether they like or not—to exercise a pretty sweeping jurisdiction over labor differences between railroad companies and their striking or boycotting employes. The circuit and district judges in northern Ohio, at Toledo, the district judge in Georgia, and the district judge at New Orleans, have important cases of this character before them. Some of them will reach the supreme court of the United States at Washington, and we may expect to hear the law of strikes and boycotts laid down by that august tribunal. This is desirable, as it will point out the path of judicious legislation, and legislators dependent on the votes of the people for their seats in congress will probably be put under considerable pressure. They have a great respect for the voting power of the various forms of labor and agricultural organizations. The decision of the New Orleans judge is to meet the questions raised in a strike in that city which has been settled for several months. It is a little late, but the position of the judge is important should it be sustained. There was a general strike and boycott in New Orleans in which a great number of trades were concerned; business was demoralized, and non-union men were prevented from working. This affected the transportation of merchandise through the city, interfering with interstate and foreign commerce, and Judge Billings holds that such interference is in violation of federal law. He recognizes the trades unions as lawful organizations, but says that when they take on unlawful purposes and do unlawful acts, such as boycotting and intimidation of non-union men, "the associations themselves become unlawful." This decision is far reaching in the disciplinary power it necessarily implies as being resident in the federal courts. We are evidently nearing a climax, and some very decisive judicial action in strikes and boycotts.

Chicago Gouge.

The Chicago exposition is getting a great deal of advertising these days of a kind that will hardly be relished by the managers. This is due to the exposure of an infinite number of "gouge games" to be attempted on visitors under concessions granted to inside showmen for petty little monopolies of one kind and another, but which have a great deal to do with personal comfort, and should never be made a matter of charge. The Chicago papers have been keeping very quiet on these annoying trifles, whereas a vigorous protest from them would have stopped the business. Now it is said, as the "concessions" have all been granted, it is too late to change. Probably it will be found out that it is not too late, and a change may be necessary. The Chicago *Mail* takes up the cudgels on behalf of intending visitors, and with a much better grasp of the situation than the other papers, which remain silent, calls pretty loudly for an abatement of the plans of extortion. In the course of an elaborate exhibit it figures up that the visitor will have to pay for extras necessary to his comfort, after he has paid his half dollar admission fee, the sum of two dollars before he has entered a single building or viewed a single exhibit. "If to the misfortune of weak limbs," says the *Mail*, "be added that of being the father of a brood of three or four children, with a wife in addition, one trip to Jackson park and the fair will sum up not only $2.50 but $12.50."

Will Check the Babies.

The Rev. B. Fay Mills, the evangelist, has added to his revival services in Minneapolis, a new featnre in the handling of mixed crowds in the baby-checking system. He doesn't want young mothers debarred from his meetings, and he dosen't want the period of prayer disturbed by crying babies, so the babies will be checked. A corps of nurses is employed in the big convention hall, where the meetings are held. Mothers leave their babies in the check-room and receive for them a regular check as they would for an umbrella or a wrap. When the number of babies becomes too great or the little ones grow too trouble-some, the young men who serve as ushers are call upon to assist the nurses. Theatrical managers are watching the operation of the new system.

THE PENNSYLVANIA legislature would like to junket to the World's Fair at the expense of the people. Hope the members from Centre county will vote No on such a scheme; if any set can afford to pay their own way to the Chicago fair it is the legislators. The proposed junket would cost $30,000.

In fattening sheep for market, Bull's-Head Horse and Cattle Powder is the thing to give them. Price 25 cents per package of one pound.

Heroic Woman.

Deeds of heroism from the gentler sex are by no means rare altho not as numerous as blackberries—sometimes they partake of the nature of the ludicrous and then of the brave too. We will relate one which the reader of the REPORTER is at liberty to classify for himself. Some females are built for any emergency: one will face the ruffian with a club or a revolver, while another will flee in terror to a neighbors at the sight of a wee serpent or a mouse in the cupboard.

A mouse had reveled upon the dainties of the pantry to the annoyance of the queen who presides over that indispensable department of the domestic kingdom. The queen of the pantry was timid about entering that precinct on account of the animile that foraged there.

A council of war was held.

It was resolved to purchase the latest patent mouse trap, and put in it a double charge of the danties that will allure the most fastidious rodent, and the trigger was set and the terrible engine was stealthily placed where it would do most good.

The men of the premises went about their business one and a half miles distant, and the queen of the hearth and home retreated to her upper apartments breathlessly awaiting events, door securely locked and window open for a jump in case the trap and mouse should come thumping up the stairway.

For thirty minutes, which seemed like thirty hours, there was a deathlike stillness; gently the keyhole was approached and a delicate ear covered it from within for a few moments, when "snap, whiz" was the report.

Trembling with fear the door was unconsciously unlocked and up to the garret she fled, wheeled, and back again to the sacred apartments, key turned quick as lightning and with remarkable presence of mind the smelling bottle was grabbed and a swoon headed off.

What was to be done? a five minutes quiet deliberation and it was resolved that the men must be called.

Stealthily down the stairs she crept and into the yard, a peep thro the window into the pantry, and lo, a mouse was kicking for life in the trap. Off for the men she went, and when within hailing distance, a mouse in the trap was yelled and some one to come quick and kill it. She was told to get a stick, go back and a little tap would do the job. A piece of 10 foot scantling was found, with this armed to have all possible distance between herself and mousey, she mounted a chair, and from that safe altitude the attack she began, whack and stab, until the rodent was flat as a pancake, and a heroic story she had to tell of her masterly work.

THAT BOOM.

A Boom Eagerly Looked for by All Classes of Men.

All are waiting on a boom. Every town and village is looking ahead to a boom. The farmer is waiting for a boom in wheat. The merchant is waiting and wishing for a boom in trade generally. The laborer is looking for a boom in wages. The stock gambler is looking for a boom in his line so he can pocket a few hundred thousands in stock operations. The office seeker is looking for a boom in appointments to strike him. The candidate for a county office is looking for a boom in his favor to make him the favorite of the dear people. The lawyer is looking for a boom in litigation so there is a harvest of fat fees. The doctor is hoping for a boom in declining health to bring him many patients. The minister is sighing for a boom in things matrimonial that his scant exchequer may be livened up by numerous $5's, $10's and $25's. The journalist is awaiting a boom that will run his circulation high up in the thousands. The real estate agent is anxious for a smart boom in lots and farms that he may reap corresponding per centages. The soldier is waiting for a boom in diplomacy that will make the cannon boom, and the sutler and camp follower are hoping for a similar boom so a big pile can be raked in from the private's rations.

Yes, every one is hoping, sighing and piping for a boom in his line. And now, if all these booms, big and little were to come along just about the same time, we would all be left pretty much where we are at now. A boom for everybody is a boom for nobody.

——When in need of footwear of any kind, for ladies, gentlemen or children, go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. His styles are the latest, stock the largest and prices the lowest, and these combined with satisfaction guaranteed will delight his customers. A visit will convince you of the truth of these facts.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

FOR THE LADIES.

FRESHEN UP THE FACE AT NOON.

Take in your bag, along with your lunch, a little vial of glycerine and, if you can afford it, rose water as well. At noon you will find that it pays to freshen up your face by moistening the skin with the water, adding a touch of the glycerine and another dust down with the puff. All this sort of thing is so restful to a tired woman. Try to arrange so that the midday snack will contain something that is a trifle strengthening at least. I could write a chapter on this subject if I had time.

SHOWY PINS.

The showy pins are a feature of the new millinery. Long stick pins have heads of jet that are veritable clubs, pear-shaped and faceted. There are rhinestone heads of the same shape. Generally, two of such pins are used together, crossed in front or thrust in where the trimming most needs them. The very large stones in every gem color are used in pins and are set in jet, and straw, and net, for tiny bonnets. The pins made of these stones have the gem variously set, perhaps circled with a gold equator, or set in the centre of a square of jet.—[New York Times.

THE CHANCE TO MARRY.

A woman's chance to marry at from 15 to 20 years of age is said to be 14½ per cent. From 20 to 25 the chance is increased to 52 per cent; from 25 to 30 it diminishes to 18; from 30 to 35, to 15½ per cent. From 35 to 40 the chances of an unmarried woman sink to 3¾ per cent; from 40 to 45 a still further diminution is seen, her chance being but 2½. From 45 to 50 the old maid's chance of getting a husband is but three-eighths of 1 per cent, while from 50 to 55 she is supposed to have but one-quarter of 1 per cent of a chance. It should, however, be added that the table of average does not apply to widows. Accurate statisticians, who would not be caught in a mistake for the world, affirm that a widow of any age has at least seventy-six spinster drawing power, and some place her figure up to eighty-two. The widow's chances at any age are therefore seventy-six to eighty-two times better than that of a spinster.

THE CULT OF CANDY.

Candy nowadays vies with flowers as a current coin of polite society. It is largely used in acknowledgment of brief hospitalities. A young man who dines and sleeps at a country house, for instance, makes it his first duty on returning to town to forward a three or five-pound box of bonbons to the daughter of the household or to the hostess herself.

The perfection to which what some one calls the "cult of candy" has attained, makes the offering of these sweets one of almost any degree of luxury. Candied violets and other crystalized flowers range from $5 to $8 per pound, while some of the sugared fruits are nearly as expensive. When it comes to the boxes which hold the toothsome goodies, it is possible to pay a bill of sizeable proportions for the choicest. Hand painting, real lace, heavy ribbons and even jeweled effect, are not cheap elements, and it is these which go to the perfection of the modern bonbonniere.—[St. Louis Republic.

SKIRTS OF LACE AND SILK.

A revived Parisian fashion for skirts of lace and silk is to cover the gored silk skirt with three scantily gathered flounces of lace. The skirt may be either black or colored, changeable, figured, striped, or plain. With it is worn a round bodice of crepe de Chine or a coat of brocade, if the skirt is plain, or of the skirt fabric, if fancy silk or satin is used. For a dress in slight mourning, to be worn South during the spring, is a clinging skirt of black India silk, covered with three flounces of unfigured black silk net, trimmed with rows of narrow black watered ribbon. The round waist is of crepe de Chine, trimmed with huge revers of the net bordered with rows of the ribbon. The silk sleeves are finished with very full puffs of the net, draped with long loops of the ribbon, and the pointed girdle is of India silk.—[New York Post.

THE FIRST LADY IN FRANCE.

Mme. Carnot is a brunette, with dark blue eyes, a pale complexion, delicately moulded features, and hair as black and glossy as black satin. Her expression is at once intellectual and charming. Outside her official duties, which are many, Mme. Carnot leads a very quiet and domestic life. She rises at 8 o'clock, and her first breakfast, consisting of a cup of coffee and a roll, is served to her in her dressing room. Until 10 o'clock she occupies herself with her private correspondence, which always includes a letter to one or the other of her children, only her youngest son, Francois, who is at school in Paris, being at home.

At 10 o'clock she joins the President in hii library, and aids him in examining the voluminous mass of letters which arrives daily at the Elysse. Her thorough knowledge of modern languages and her intelligence and unfailing good sense make of her a valuable assistant. The second breakfast, or lunch, is served at 1 o'clock in the breakfast room of the palace, and is usually a very simple repast. Guests are seldom invited to luncheon at the Elysse, as both the President and his wife prefer entertaining their friends at dinner.

Lunch once concluded, Mme. Carnot, on the days of State dinner parties or balls, gives audience to her chief cook. Then she drives out, either to accompany her husband to the opening of an exhibition or the inauguration of some charitable institution, or to some other official function. The ordering and superintending of her toilettes takes a good deal of her time, and is really one of her officials duties, the dress of the wife of the ruler of State exercising a widespread influence over the commercial interests of France. Then she is interested in a number of charities, and drops in from time to time to see how her proteges are progressing.—[Ladies' Home Journal.

A CAREER FOR LADIES.

Many women whose birth and breeding make numerous occupations out of the question when necessity calls upon them to do something to earn their own living, will be pleased to hear that a new field was opened to them, one which heretofore has been solely owned by the ignorant and unqualified. This new occupation is that of child's nurse. Perhaps at first it may seem a menial position, but when one considers that there is no work that needs greater care or more refined feeling, the tending of helpless babes assumes an entirely new and different light.

There is no royal road to learning, and to be a thoroughly competent nurse a woman must have a training that will fit her to cope with the ailments and discipline of the little ones under her care, says the Philadelphia Times.

When a true woman considers the trust that is placed in her by the mother who gives over her baby to her charge, there can be no position more honorable or worthy than that of child's nurse. An infant is far too precious a thing to be tampered with by inexperienced or ignorant people. There is the mind as well as the body to be carefully nurtured.

This does not mean that any system of teaching should be undertaken, but the active brain in its unfolding should have ever before it an example that will furnish the fundamental principles of a gracious and refined manhood or womanhood. Very few would think a doctor's student of only six months' training competent to undertake a serious case; therefore the child's nurse should be able to cope with the sudden attacks of croup, the convulsive fits and other ills of babyhood that come without warning and need both prompt and efficient treatment. Think over all these requirements and the position will not seem so menial or unimportant as you have been wont to consider it.

FASHION NOTES.

Sombre serge is woven with shot and reversible effects in very bright hues, and is both durable and effective.

Tailor suitings come in fine stripes and new colorings.

Oriental sideband is a plain stuff with wide, fantastic Eastern border.

Poplins sprayed all over with rambling flowers and foliage are exceedingly popular.

A fashionable tint for evening gloves in undressed kid is that called beurre frais, or fresh butter.

Some people have a positive mania for jet. They wear it on their bonnets, on their dresses and on their cloaks.

Silk-and-wool cheviots are the rage. Gowns made of such stuff in tiny checks are appropriate for miss, maiden or matron.

Sheer organdies, bestrewn with dainty flowers, striped and plaided ginghams, and crepe challies, are all among summer fabrics.

Silk-and-wool diagonal is a new and beautiful fabric. Jocquard has a rather indefinable silky surface, with design much lighter than the background.

Entire bodices of lace and ribbon in Empire-style are a convenient addition to the wardrobe. They are to be worn with different skirts, as fancy dictates.

Paris-made jackets of pale heliotrope cloth lined with mauve and gold-shot surah, and elegantly braided in black and gold, are cut in extra long princesse style.

Something new in veils is made of very fine Russian net, bordered around the lower edge with three rows of very narrow black velvet ribbon, tied in front with three tiny bows.

Petunia is a fascinating new color. A graceful afternoon dress of black crepon is adorned with three rows of petunia velvet ribbon. It has petunia velvet sleeves and a belt of the same.

New felt hats of pale rose pink and heliotrope are trimmed with violets, heartsease or jonquils intermixed with green velvet ribbon, or with damask oses and ecru silk guipure lace.

Lace capes fashioned much like the winter models, with velvet or jetted yokes and collars, have made their appearance, like many other of the season's fashions, long before they are required.

New tailor-made costumes for early spring wear in Directoire, Russian, and strictly English styles, showing shortened skirts and natty open coats, present an unusual amount of odd and novel effects in their composition.

Among the many new adjuncts to dress are smart little capes of shot velvet for theatre wear, tied at the neck with broad satin ribbons. They are ornamental, but of little use for a wrap, for they do not even cover the shoulders.

A notable feature of the new season will be the elegance of its all-black wools. The silk mixtures will be prominent. These will show silk dashes on a twill body, silk dots on a plain weave, and too many designs to be noted now.

The richest of the new coats are of brocade or lustrous corded silk, not infrequently made up in colors. One of the choice models is the Olga, significant of its Russian origin, and is of heavily repped silk in dark hunter's green.

The going-away gown of a bride was of gray-blue "alligator crepon" trimmed with black silk moss garnitures. The bodice was made with an Eaton-jacket front and a vest of soft pink silk. The cape and toque were made of a very fine gray-blue ladies' cloth.

"Draperies are returning; not a word is breathed about the transformation, but it is surely being effected." Thus predicts a French authority on dress matters, who points to certain new theatrical toilets from leading Parisian artists as notable signs of the transformation.

The new stylish redingote dresses of faille, with petit pois satin dots and a satin-striped brocade, are among the positively attractive dresses of the season. As a rule, these dresses are simply made. For dinner and other dress uses they open in front over lace-trimmed underskirts.

Soft tweeds, English meltons, cheviots and chuddahs in silver blue, pale tan, stem green, beige, marine blue, leaf brown and prelate purple, or paler mauve shades, with lines or stripes of harmonizing color, are used by tailors and modistes alike for spring walking and traveling costumes.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERYDAY LIFE.

Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures Which Show That Truth Is Stranger Than Fiction.

CHANCELLOR MCGILL, judge of the prorogative court of New Jersey, has filled an opinion revoking a probate he had previously granted on a pretended will of George P. Gordon, the late millionaire printing press manufacturer of Rahway. The judge's decision in effect declares the will a forgery, and the sensational feature of the evidence upon which the decision is based was the discovery in the red ink used, in what was asserted to be the original draft of the will made in 1868, a chemical not invented until 1874, and not imported to this country until after that. The chemical is eosine. It is commonly used now in the manufacture of red ink, and is the substance which gives red ink its bronze coat, which is noticeable where the ink has been used in writing, but is more noticeable on the edge of inkstands and on pens and rulers. A will offered for probate soon after the death of Gordon was not probated, owing to the discovery that the witnesses had not signed it in each others' presence. The principal beneficiaries, however, under that will, the widow and daughter of Gordon, agreed to a division of the estate, which was satisfactory to the other heirs at law, and the matter apparently was settled. But a retired lawyer, named Henry C. Adams, came forward with a will which he said he had drawn for Gordon in 1868. It was a long document with interlineations in red ink. It contained a provision that the Adams farm was to be purchased for $32,000. Experts examined the will and found the red ink to have contained eosine, which was not discovered till 1874. On this testimony probate was refused.

EXPEDITION Island is no more. Your map shows it lying on the northwest coast of Australia, about twenty-two miles from the mainland. When it flourished in all its glory, as it has since time out of memory, it was a beautiful tract of land, thirteen miles long and one and a half or two miles broad. The Swedish trader Laemstrom visited it early in the spring of 1892, and the Dutch naturalists of the Thignig gathered rare botanical specimens and collected many hundred sets of eggs, to say nothing of the many other objects of natural history, during the months of May and June last year. A vessel was sailing in those parts quite recently when the officers remarked the absence of the island. The captain ordered that soundings be made. All around thousands of feet of water was found. Finally, upon observing that there were no signs of breakers on the former site of the island, he ordered that they sail directly across where the island had formerly been. Soundings were again taken, which resulted in finding that the island had only sunk to a depth of 48 feet below the surface. It was one of the largest islands on the Australian Coast and its sudden subsidence is a mystery.

A RECENT incident related in Russian correspondence indicates that the hardships of Siberian exiles are by no means over when their sentences expire. A little girl of ten recently appeared before the Governor of Yaroslav, M. Friede, with a petition in her hand asking aid for her starving self alone. Her father, it was learned, had been an official, and for some offense or suspicion of offense was sent to Siberia. When his term expired he was told to get home as best he might. His wife was ill and he was penniless. He wheeled her in a barrow all the way from Siberia to Yaroslav, the journey occupying many months, and the little girl trudged on foot beside the barrow begging alms on the road. Arrived in Yaroslav, the wife was so sick they could go no farther. The father could obtain no work, and was asked to sell his little girl into servitude. As a last resort the unfortunate man sent her to the Governor. The Governor could do nothing, but the townspeople heard of the case, and a subscription was opened for the sufferers.

Two or three of the oldest houses in the United States are standing in and about the fishing village of Port Penn on the Delaware River in Newcastle county, Delaware. The main portion of the Dilworth homestead, occupied by a family descended from a British post-captain, who romantically married during the Revolution the daughter of the patriot Governor Alrich, is nearly 200 years old, and an earlier part of the dwelling is supposed to be half a century older. Ivy Lodge, the charming old Stewart homestead, occupied by descendants of that Sir William Stewart who forgot home and title to become a pioneer in the new world, is a lozenge-shaped brick dwelling of the Revolutionary period. A picturesque story-and-a-half cottage in the rear of Ivy Lodge is much older. There has been a Doctor David Stewart practising medicine at Port Penn for 200 years.

THE pluckiest school teacher in Connecticut, and as pretty as she is brave, is Miss Effie Walcott of Newtown. She teaches a small district school in Land's End, two miles from the Hawleyville station on the Housatonic Railroad. She lives in Newtown and goes to Hawleyville on the train every morning. On the day of a recent blizzard, she found that there would be no train, owing to the road being blockaded with snow. Wrapping her cloak closely about her, pinning her skirt up to the height of her knees, with a pair of rubber boots on her feet, she started out and walked the distance from Newtown to Hawleyville, a little over ten miles, and then to the schoolhouse, two miles further on. She She suffered no inconvenience from the remarkable walk, and won the hearts of the district committee by her plucky exhibition of endurance.

JOHN J. MAYNER, an old resident of Ironton, Ohio, was drowned in the backwater in Storm's creek a few days ago, having accidentally fallen into the water. His fate was not positively known till the finding of his hat on the bank set searchers to work who found his body. After dragging in vain for many hours, a peculiar plan was resorted to locate the body. A shirt lately worn by the man, and which had not been washed, was placed in the creek. It floated at the surface for seventy-five feet or more, then suddenly sank. At the spot where the shirt disappeared hooks were lowered and there the body was found and brought forth.

CHATTANOOGA has an ossified girl. The girl is a remarkable sight. Her flesh is ossified exactly the same as Jonathan Bass, the famous ossified man who died two years ago. She has a pair of large, expressive dark eyes that suggest intelligence. But if intelligence is apparent, there is no other evidence of it. She cannot articulate, and her eyes follow one's movements the same as one of the lower order of animals. She enjoys perfect health, and her father says that she is never so happy as when he carries her about with him, in street cars, on the railroad trains, or in his arms while walking.

A DEVONSHIRE, (England,) landowner, who has a large sheet of water in his park, threw the skating open to all comers during the frost, at a charge of twelve cents or twenty-five cents (on different days) for entrance, employed a large number of men all the time in keeping the ice clean, gave universal satisfaction, and at the end of a week had a clear balance of over $300 in hand to distribute among the poor of the district. In this way all the distress specially caused by the cold weather was more than alleviated.

CAPTAIN William T. Bernard of the steam tug Plymouth, which recently arrived at Philadelphia from Boston, with three barges in tow after, one of the roughest passages ever made, had more than the elements to contend with during the trip. She was attacked in the Vineyard Sound during a hurricane by a large flock of wild ducks that had been carried from the land by the wind. They fought desperately against the side of the tug's house and the powerful electric light on the masthead which was the object that first attracted them. Mate Williard went on deck and was knocked flat by one of these infuriated birds, which flew directly at him, striking him on the breast. Fully fifty of the ducks were caught.

PENDLETON, Oregon, has a dog, a Scotch colly, which lives in the cellar of a drug store and has acquired the kerosene habit. She remains in her abiding place for days at a time and derives sustenance by lapping the kerosene that drips from the oil-cans. Once in awhile the dog comes forth to be patted by the boys, but very soon returns to the cellar in search of her favorite article of diet. If food or water is offered, she will accept neither, but a dish of kerosene she appears to regard as a choice dainty.

THE Naking correspondent of a Shanghai, (China) paper says that a Tianagsi man came to that city, bringing with him a remarkable freak of nature in the shape of his two sons, aged eight years. The boys were like their fellows in face and form, with the exception that they are connected with each other by a piece of flesh as thick as a man's arm, and joined together just below the waist, making the twins stand face to face. The twins never fall asleep at the same time.

THE ceremonies and festivities in connection with the recent marriage at Cairo of Mahmud Pacha Riaz, Governor of the Suez canal, to the daughter of the late Raasam Pacha lasted one week. More than four thousand guests were invited to the wedding. Many dinners in both the Arabian and European style were served, requiring the services of seventy cooks and 100 waiters. The marriage was one of the most brilliant celebrated in Cairo in many years.

ONE of the most zealous letter-carriers in Maine is a little black and white dog who lives at the Government buoy station on Diamond Island, Portland Harbor. The steamer does not make a landing in the morning, but the captain blows two whistles as he approaches, and then throws on to the wharf as the boat passes a newspaper wrapped around a piece of wood for the dog's master. The spaniel never fails to answer the summons.

AN old lady looking out of the window of a cable car in Kansas City, Mo., the other day, saw in one of the yards a silk patchwork quilt, old and faded, hanging on the line. Instantly she stopped the car, went into the house and found, as she knew she would, an old friend she hadn't seen in years. She recognized the quilt as one she had seen her friend piecing in central Missouri eighteen years before.

Chinese Edible Dogs.

The Chinese edible dog is destined from the beginning for the table. Like the edible "rat" of the same country, he is fed mainly upon vegetable food, which is often delicately prepared and specially devised in order to give the dog's flesh a peculiar flavor and aroma.

The result is something quite different from the flesh of the ordinary dog of the Western world, which feeds generally in a very miscellaneous way, and never with a view to the suitability of his flesh for human consumption.

The genuine Chinese edible dog is known by his bluish-black tongue, which is a peculiar mark of his variety. In his infancy and early youth the dog's tongue is red, and upon reaching maturity and the edible age it suddenly becomes black, sometimes within a single fortnight.

Another peculiarity of this dog is his lack of the barking faculty. It is said that the dog can bark, and on occasions does so; but these occasions are rare. Ordinarily he is entirely taciturn.—[New York Dispatch.

A Primitive Time-Keeper.

A very primitive timekeeper is in use among some of the islanders of the South Pacific. They wash the kernels of the candle tree nut and string them on a rib of a palm leaf. This is placed in a vertical position, and the upper kernel is lighted. All the kernels being of the same size and substance, each burns a certain number of minutes and then sets fire to the kernel below. Bits of bark cloth are tied along the strings at regular intervals to mark divisions of time.—[New York Post.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

JEST AND YARN BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Wanted More Tragedy—Probably the Latter—Bobby's Ambition—Two of a Kind, Etc., Etc.

WANTED MORE TRAGEDY.

Seeker—How did you like the tragedy last night?

Sageman—There wasn't quite enough of it.

Seeker—Good heavens, man! There were five acts: I'm sure you ought to have been satisfied with that.

Sageman—Oh, I'm not saying there wasn't enough of the play; I mean there wasn't enough tragedy. A massacre of the entire cast in the first act would have been about the right thing.—[Boston Courier.

PROBABLY THE LATTER.

Is it love when your heart beats faster
Whenever the pair of you meet?
Is it love that when you passed her,
Your cheek felt a sudden heat?
Is it love if your vision trembles
And swims when you see one girl?
Is it love that for you she dissembles
The defiant all of a churl?
Is it Cupid that causes these feelings:
Is it love—who'll answer the question?—
These throbbings and whirlings and reelings;
Is it love—or just indigestion?
—[Chicago News Record.

BOBBY'S AMBITION.

"I'm going to be a postman when I grow up," said Bob, who had been chided by his father for whistling. "Then I can go around ringing front-door bells and whistling all I please."—[Harper's Bazar.

TWO OF A KIND.

He was inclined to be didactic when his friend put his head in the door and asked hurriedly:

"Have you s'matches?"

"I have some matches," he answered, in very distinct tones. "When you know the English language, why not speak it, hey?"

His friend laughed, secured the matches, and said:

"Well, I must hurry. Good-bye."

"Gooby," was the response from the didactic one.

The other put his head in at the door again. It was his chance now.

"I don't know what 'gooby' means, but probably you do. Is it slip-shod English for 'good-bye,' hey?"—[Detroit Free Press.

AN ITEM FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

The committee of the legislature that visited the State Agricultural College at Fort Collins on Saturday tells a good story on Superintendent Anderson. The members of the committee had looked over the building, and highly complimented the Superintendent on the cleanliness and order that prevailed. Senator Lockwood and Representative Hunter were a little ahead of the others in leaving the building, and, stopping to chat a few minutes at the entrance, overheard the conversation of a couple of boys unseen by them that put a different complexion on affairs.

"Thank God," ejaculated one of the youngsters, heaving a big sigh of relief, "we don't have to go through this thing again for a while."

"No," was the hearty response of his companion, "we don't have to sweep out under the beds for another year now."—[Denver Times.

A NEW KIND.

The two drummers were standing up at the railway restaurant counter feeding. Pretty soon one of them, after a slight manipulation, handed something to the other.

"Have a Liliuokalina sandwich?" he said.

"What in thunder kind of a sandwich is that"? said the other, taking it.

"Try it and see."

"Come off," exclaimed the other one, as he pried it open with his knife, "there's nothing in it."

"That's why we call it the Liliuokulani sandwich," explained the first one, and went on eating.—[Detroit Free Press.

A DISGRUNTLED GHOST.

She—Mrs. Jackson used to be a fine medium, but she says she has lost her power.

He—Yes; Jackson hates table-rapping, so he put her up to asking her first husband's spirit where he used to spend his evenings.—[Judge.

AN ARTIST IN HIS LINE.

Jasper—The idea of that barber calling himself an artist! He is simply a scraper.

Jumpuppe—That's just the reason why he calls himself an artist. Look what a picture he made of my face this morning.

HORRORS!

She's my Sandwich
I'm her ham.
She's my Lillie,
I'm her Sam.
Soon I'll annex her,
You may bet;
Little Hawaii
Will be my pet.
—[Defiance News.

A DOG'S LIMITATIONS.

First Boy—"I got the smartest dog you ever saw. He can do anything."

Second Boy—"Bet he can't."

"Bet he can."

"Can you make him fight?"

"Course."

"Can you make him wag his tail?"

"Course."

"Well, I'll bet you can't make him fight and wag his tail too."

—[Good News.

WANTED TO KNOW.

New Boarder (gently)—Hasn't this butter rather-er-a peculiar taste, Mrs. Slimdiet?

Mrs. Slimdiet—That? That's roll butter, sir.

New Boarder—Yes-er-I suppose so; but where have they been rolling it?—[New York Weekly.

POETRY AND PROSE.

Tragedian (pathetically)—Give me, Lethe, the wine in which I can drink forgetfulness.

Innkeeper—No, no. Then you would forget to pay.—[Fliegende Blaetter.

SHE WOULD BE MISSED.

Mamma (pathetically)—What would my little girl do if I should die?

Little Flossie—I don't know; I suppose I should have to spank myself.—[Life.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

Little Josie—What do you suppose all these holes are in the cheese for?

Little Leah—Oh, I'd think you would known. It's to let the smell out.—[Inter Ocean.

VERY LIKELY.

"There's a great deal of jealousy among the flowers, said Hawkins. "It is my firm belief that the violet is blue because it isn't a rose."—[Judge.

VERY CLOSE.

He—Is there much between George and Hilda?

She—I saw them sitting on the sofa last evening and you couldn't have put an oyster knife between them.—[Judge.

A CASE OF DESIRE.

Jones—You can get the position if you find somebody that can go on your bond.

Smith—Which do you prefer, Willie Vanderbilt or one of the Astors?

"Are you acquainted with them?"

"Not at all; but they can go on my bond, can't they, if they want to?"—[Texas Siftings.

WORSE AND WORSE.

One of Them (who likes him)—I don't see why you think George is half-witted, I'm sure.

The Other (who doesn't like him)—I don't. He hasn't any wits at all.—[Truth.

THE UNVARYING IMPULSE.

Mrs. Van Wilde—Helen, go down to the library at once. Charles wants to speak to you over the telephone.

Helen—Gracious! Is my hat on straight?—[Chicago News.

PARADOXICAL.

"Charley's trying very hard to win your affections."

"Yes, he's a man after my own heart. But I won't have him."—[Chicago News-Record.

RELIABLE RECIPES.

HOT BISCUITS.—One quart flour, one teaspoonful salt, three teaspoonfuls baking powder, one tablespoonful lard, one pint sweet milk, cold (never use sour milk); use cold water when milk cannot be obtained. Sift together, flour, salt and powder; rub in lard cold; add milk, form into smooth consistent dough. Flour the board, turn out dough, roll out to thickness of three-quarter inch, cut with small round cutter; lay them close together on greased baking tin; bake in good hot oven. Old biscuits can be made fresh by moistening, placing in oven until heated through.

FRICASSEE OF OYSTERS.—Mrs. Royer's fricassee of oysters is a most delicious way of preparing them. She says to boil twenty-five oysters in their own liquor and drain. Then put into a frying-pan a large tablespoonful of butter, and when it is melted stir into it a tablesppoonful of flour, then add half a pint of milk and stir until it boils, when the oysters and half a cup of the liquor with salt and cayenne pepper are added, and all stirred again until it boils. It is then taken from the fire and the yelks of two eggs lightly beaten and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley are added. All dishes of this kind must be served directly from the fire.

POACHED EGGS.—Poached eggs are the most delicate of the simpler methods of serving eggs. A deep saucepan should be used and the water should reach the boiling point before the egg is carefully dropped in. Some cooks squeeze not more than two or three drops of lemon juice into the water and always use a teaspoonful of salt. A full minute should poach the egg sufficiently, when it is lifted out with the skimmer and laid upon the square of toast already prepared on a hot platter. Some of the best chefs claim that the poaching pan, to do half a dozen eggs at once, does not insure the same perfection to each as when they are done separately. Eggs may be poached in an almost perfect sphere by giving to the water a rapid rotary motion with a spoon or fork and dropping the egg in the heart of the whirlpool thus formed.

AROUND THE HOUSE.

Don't think you must purchase some expensive material for cleaning the obstinate tins which will persist in looking dull when you want them to shine; scour them with whitening moistened with kerosene and you will be pleased with the results.

When the fire in the range fails to burn brightly and the draft is imperfect we decide that the chimney requires attention, and the range must be cleaned, and hasten to send for a man who ubderstands it to come and do the work, when by placing a few pieces of zinc on the hot coals we will find (unless something serious is the matter with the flue) that it has been cleaned by this simple means, the draft is good, and the fire burns as brightly as ever.

Clean your brushes once in a while, and do not imitate the lady who believed in renewing the brushes instead of washing the old ones, which she did not do either until the said brushes were old. The dust and grease from the hair soon soil the white bristles of any brush, and about once in ten days they should have a thorough cleansing. Soak them in very hot water in which a teaspoonful of ammonia has been put, beat them up and down in the water so as to remove all the dust. When thoroughly clean and rinsed place in the air and sun until dry; this hardens the bristles and preserves their strength and "newness."

THE WATER OFF LABRADOR.

Curiously Disposed in Layers of Different Temperatures.

The Dominion Department of Fisheries has received a report from Mr. John Nielson, Superintendent of Fisheries, giving the result of a scientific study of fish life, together with the physics of the sea, along the Labrador coast.

The first thing which attracted Mr. Neilson's attention was the very low ranges of the temperature of the waters along the Labrador coast, which do not exceed 16½ degrees on the surface, even in the warmest days of summer. The arctic current seems to throw its cold waters with full force against the shores, as well as to a great distance out to sea, in deeper regions along the bottom.

Another singular fact was that in several places along the coast there were found to be colder and warmer layers of water of various extent, between the upper and lower strata of the sea. For instance, in one case the temperature at the bottom, in ninety fathoms, was found to be at the low point of 29½ degrees, but it rose gradually to 34.7 degrees, and in sixty fathoms' depth a layer of ice-cold water was struck having a temperature of 30.5 degrees, and this extended to thirty fathoms from the surface, where the water again attained the temperature of 34 degrees, and gradually became warmer as the surface was approached. Thus there are alternate layers of warm and cold water; ten fathoms from the bottom the water is warm enough for codfish to live in, while below it is a ten-fathom deep layer, and above is a sixty-five-fathom deep layer containing ice-cold water in which codfish would perish after a time, and this upper layer is even colder than the one close to the bottom.

It is a puzzling question when one asks whence come these alternate layers of temperature and ice-cold water. Mr. Neilson thinks the cold layer is accounted for by the action of the ice and the arctic current, the potent elements which there control the climatic condition of the waters. The origin of the warm layers is much more difficult to explain. Are these warm springs of water coming up from the bottom? Or, contrary to received beliefs, does the Gulf Stream throw out a northern branch? Or does a warm current come down from the north? Or, lastly, do waters at the bottom, where codfish resort, get heated by fresh waters of rivers which have been warmed by the sun and have been poured into the sea?

Another interesting fact is that codfish are found to the extreme north of Labrador, on a coast which is surrounded by heavy ice almost all the year round, and where it might have been thought that no fish could exist unless some submarine power is at work to raise the temperature of the waters. Newfoundland fishermen are plying their trade further and further north every year, and the higher the latitude reached the more abundant they find the fish. More than in any other region, the resort and movements of cod, herring, and caplin are determined by the meteorological condition of the waters.

Hence it follows that a knowledge of the climatic condition of the waters is of great importance to the fishermen who resort to these waters. Mr. Nielson is of opinion that large numbers of industrious and skillful fishermen often loose their whole summer's voyage and waste their time by remaining in localities where they would not think of attempting to fish if they were provided with deep-sea thermometers and understood how to use them. These instruments would at once indicate when the condition of the waters was unfavorable for fishing, the temperature being such that no fish would resort to them, and fishermen would thus be warned to move to more favorable localities. The use of this instrument, however, is unknown among the fishermen.

Japanese Spaniel.

The newest thing in house pets is the Japanese Spaniel, or as some call him, Japanese Pug. So new is he, indeed, that he has not had time to become fashionable. He is graceful in form, with a snub-nose, large dark eyes, long hanging ears, and a tail curled up like a Pug's. His coat is black and white in color and soft as silk. He may be allowed to reach the weight of eight pounds, though if he can manage not to exceed three he is much more valuable. The aristocrat of the family—for there are degrees even in the "inner circle"—wears yellow instead of black to set off the white of his exquisite wavy coat. Both varieties are rare and costly even in Japan, and very difficult to procure. In the old days none but the highest nobles was allowed to possess one.

An interesting story was lately unearthed in Japan by the New York gentleman who has imported most of the race which have appeared in this city. According to the legend, which is vouched for as true, so long ago as in the thirteenth century a Japanese nobleman took some of these dogs to England, and from them came the King Charles and Blenheim Spaniels, which have held their own position to this day.

There are several of these dogs now living in New York, brought, it is said, from the Mikado's own kennels, one of whom does not weigh more than three pounds, is fifteen inches long, and worth fifteen hundred dollars. This little Japanese is one of the most intelligent of his race, affectionate, and exceedingly sensitive. He is also very active, and altogether a most attractive pet—perhaps the "coming dog" about whom we have heard so much. He is dainty in taste, and delights to dine on tea-roses, but since at New York prices that would be rather extravagant, he will content himself with rice and chicken. He must have the softest of cushions, the most comfortable of quarters, and the best of care to flourish. Several of these dogs were on exhibition in the recent Dog Show.—[Harper's Bazar.

THERE are 450 co-operative building and loan societies in the city of Philadelphia with assets aggregating from $30,000,000 to $35,000,000. The great bulk of this money is invested in loans. The borrowers have dues and credits amounting to $13,000,000. These figures are not official, but are the estimate of one who has made a careful study of the whole subject.

A Stylish Horse Without Ears.

"One of the most stylish driving horses in this city has no ears," remarked Eugene Carter, of Omaha, to a friend at the Lindell. "I won't disclose the name of the owner, but the horse is driven on the boulevard every fine day for exercise. He can easily trot in 2:32 without a skip, and his disposition makes him one of the most valuable family horses in St. Louis. My brother raised the horse. When a colt the animal had his ears frozen so badly that when the healing process set in they sloughed off within an inch of the head. The colt was the most promising one in my brother Dan's stables, but the loss of his ears made him unsalable. Dan broke him three years ago, and he showed speed from the first trial. In less than six months he trotted in 2:50, but the absence of ears placed a hoodoo upon his real value. Dan conceived the idea of a pair of artificial ears, and a skilled veterinary surgeon had them made and fitted them accurately to the stumps. They more than fulfilled expectations, for, fastened securely to his head by an elastic band, they defied the closest inspection, and had, when attached to the stumps, every motion made by a natural ear.

"A gentleman from St. Louis visiting in Omaha took a fancy to the horse and asked what money it would take to buy him. Dan asked a good sum.

"I'll take him at that price if you will deliver him to me in St. Louis sound as he is to-day," said the gentleman. "The bargain was concluded and $200 was paid on the spot, the balance to be paid upon delivery. Dan was shipping stock to this market, and the gelding made one of the next car load. I came with them and delivered the horse, receiving the balance of the money. As the gentleman had been previously informed of the deformity, there was no kick, and the next day I saw the brown horse hitched to an elegant phaeton containing the gentleman's wife and two children. The horse could not be purchased to-day for $500."—St. Louis Republic.

It is as wicked not to do right as it is to do wrong.

Sufferers from Dyspepsia

Here's Something for You to Read

Distress in the Stomach CURED by HOOD'S.

Miss Jennie Cunningham
South Newcastle, Me.

"When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, I could eat nothing but very light food, without having terrible d'stress in my stomach. I had tried other medicines, which did me no good. Before I had taken 1 bottle of Hood's I saw that it was doing me good. I continued to grow better while taking 5 bottles, and now I can eat anything. I have had no distress for months, and I think there is no medicine for dyspepsia like Hood's Sarsaparilla. My appetite is excellent, and my health is **very much better** than for years." MISS JENNIE CUNNINGHAM, South Newcastle, Me.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

is a scientifically prepared Liniment and harmless; every ingredient is of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. It shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to life of Mother and Child. Book "To Mothers" mailed free, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by all druggists.

"August Flower"

I have been troubled with dyspepsia, but after a fair trial of August Flower, am freed from the vexatious trouble—J. B. Young, Daughters College, Harrodsburg, Ky. I had headache one year steady. One bottle of August Flower cured me. It was positively worth one hundred dollars to me—J. W. Smith, P.M. and Gen. Merchant, Townsend, Ont. I have used it myself for constipation and dyspepsia and it cured me, it is the best seller I ever handled—C. Rugh, Druggist, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

A BENT TACK IS USELESS.

HOME TACKS

ARE STRAIGHT TACKS
WHOLE TACKS
SHARP TACKS
THE RIGHT SIZED TACKS FOR ALL HOME USES

Two Companions:— Used in all homes.
Home Tacks, Sold by all dealers
Home Nails.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
BreakfastCocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are strong, tough and durable. Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.

Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Man'fd by

JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO.,
WALTHAM, MASS.

25 DOSES 25¢ THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE 25¢ 50¢ & $1.00 SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

BNU 13

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE
For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels,
RIPANS TABULES
act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box (6 vials), 75c. Package (4 boxes), $3. For free samples address
RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY.

If any one doubts that we can cure the most obstinate case in 20 to 60 days, let him write for particulars and investigate our reliability. Our financial backing is $500,000. When mercury, iodide potassium, sarsaparilla or Hot Springs fail, we guarantee a cure—and our Marie Cyphilene is the only thing that will cure permanently. Positive proof sent sealed, free. COOK REMEDY CO., Chicago, Ill.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating, Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 325 W. 42d St., N.Y.
Cures Sick Headache

MUST HAVE Agents AT ONCE. Sample Sadbock (Pat. '90) free by mail for 2c. Stamp. Immense. Unrivalled. Only good one ever invented. Beats weights. Sales unparalleled $12 a day. *Write quick.* BROHARD, Phila., Pa.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

AN HAWAIIAN SORCERESS.

Murders Five People in Her Court, on the Island of Lanai.

"With a prospect ahead for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands there is very little absolute knowledge here of the queer superstitions some of the native islanders indulge in," said a former resident of Honolulu to me the other day in an uptown hotel. "Every one in this country has a general notion that the natives are superstitious, but with the absurd notions entertained and practices that are permitted so far as the common people are concerned, we have but the faintest conception.

"Here is a case in illustration. It would not be matched, I think, in any superstitions among the North American savages. Pulolo, an old hag, was a Hawaiian sorceress, who claimed to have supernatural powers through the aid of a spirit, known to the natives as Kiilikina.

"She lived on the island of Lanaii and held a kind of court where she received the natives, who resorted to her in implicit faith that she could deliver them from evil spirits. Some of her adherents she uniformed as soldiers.

"Pulolo's family included her husband, her brother, her sister and their children. Her family as well as all those about her were kept by her in abject terror, and if there was the slightest sign of disobedience to her wishes she threatened to invoke the terrible power of Kiilikina.

"It was just a year ago when the sorceress committed a series of horrible crimes for which she was sentenced to imprisonment for life. Pulolo was a woman of unbridled and fiendish disposition. One afternoon she ordered two of her soldiers to seize her husband and hold him while she beat him.

"She fairly flaxed him, and afterward gashed the soles of his feet with broken bottles so that he was unable to walk. The sight stimulated the old hag's brother, Hoopi, to exclaim that Pulolo was not directed by the supernatural powers, but by her own wickedness, whereupon Hoopi also was seized by attendants and held while she burned him horribly with torches, brought at her direction from a house where she had a fire built for the purpose.

"By this time the woman was fairly insane with bloodthirstiness. She turned upon her six-year old nephew Katalilii, and beat him over the head until his mouth and nose bled, his parents standing near by the while.

"The little fellow called to his parents for help, but in vain, for they were either too much afraid or were too superstitious of Pulolo's power to interfere to save him. Pulolo finally put an end to the boy's sufferings by sitting on his head until his neck was bent over and broken.

"Pulolo then suffocated her sister by thrusting her head into the hot sand and holding her there until she died.

"The last act of her cruelty was in directing her servants to hold Kahlokai, who had been her assistant in her murders, while she beat him to death. All the bodies were placed together in a house which was burned and the bodies cremated.

"It was difficult to learn at the trial the real motives of the sorceress. It is understood among the native Hawaiians, however, that Pulolo and her brother-in-law wished to marry, and in order to accomplish her design Pulolo put to death her husband and her sister, while the other murders were perpetrated in order to conceal this intention.

"Several men implicated with Pulolo were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment."—[New York Herald.

Getting Even.

A one-time Archbishop of Paris, Monsignor Affre, was traveling in a diligence. He had a number of fellow passengers to whom he was not known, although one of them, a lively-spirited commercial traveler, discovered him to be an ecclesiastic from the episcopal cross hanging beneath his cloak.

The conversation was somewhat general, and the bagman, seeing an opportunity for what he deemed innocent raillery, said:

"Monsieur, can you tell us the difference between a bishop and an ass? You are evidently a learned man, and can certainly inform us."

After a moment's thought the prelate answered, with perfect candor and good nature:

"Well, it doesn't seem such a difficult question, perhaps, and yet I really cannot explain it."

"No? Then I will enlighten you," continued the traveler, who by this time had drawn the attention of the crowd. "It is because an ass bears a cross upon his back and the bishop on his breast."

This sally was received with roars of laughter, nobody as yet suspecting the religious character of its object.

"And now," began the archbishop, still with perfect affability, "can you tell me the difference between a commercial traveler and an ass?"

The drummer scratched his head, and finally replied he couldn't.

"Neither can I," mildly commented his Grace.

The traveler got out at the next station.

A Pair of Singular Animals.

A cow belonging to Mr. Weatherby, a well-to-do stockman, of Manhattan, Kan., recently gave birth to a pair of singular animals. They resemble colts more than calves, although both possess rudimentary horns and the hoffs of cattle, but in all other respects they seem to be young horses, having long, flowing manes and the tails of colts, only these latter are unusually long and bushy. One is a male and the other a female, and both are well developed, well shaped animals. The mother, however, seems to know that there is something abnormal about them, and has declined to allow them nourishment, so that they are to be brought up by hand. The mother is a young Jersey of unmixed breed and one of the most valuable animals on Mr. Weatherby's place. The other cattle and horses on the farm alike refuse to consort with the strangers, and it has been found necessary to isolate them in a separate pasture.—[New York Telegram.

A Peculiar Racing Incident.

McLaughlin has ridden many differently tempered and constituted horses, but the most "or'nary" brute he ever bestrode was Leamington's son, Onondaga. When Onondaga, for the Dwyers, ran his famous race against Pierre Lorrilard's Sachem at Sheepshead the latter lost through a peculiar circumstance. On the home turn, when Sachem had the lead, with Onondaga at his saddle-skirts, and the former going the better of the two, Onondaga suddenly reached over at Sachem and grabbed Barbee's leg in his teeth. This "savaging," done while the two horses were going at a tremendous pace, caused Barbee to bellow out, but the man-eater, Onondaga, did not let him go so easily. He let go Barbee's leg and grabbed his arm. This last was too much for Sachem's jockey, and with a yell of pain, Barbee pulled Sachem out and away from Onondaga. Here was McLaughlin's opportunity, and with a jab of the spurs he shot Onondaga up next the rails and took the lead. Then Sachem came again, but the ground lost by the desire of Barbee to get out of the reach of Onondaga's teeth he never made up.—Rider and Driver.

There are in foreign lands, American missionaries, their wives and assistants to the following number: Presbyterians, 1817; Baptists, 1860; Congregationalists, 2980; Methodists. 3783.

About $40,000,000 is paid every year in Germany for the creation and preservation of forests; 200,000 families are supported from them, while something like 3,000,000 find employment in the various wood industries of the empire. The total revenue from the forests amounts to $14,500,000, and the current expenses are $8,500,000.

A statue is to be erected in France to the memory of the inventor of the velocipede.

For impure or thin Blood, Weakness, Malaria, Neuralgia, Indigestion and Biliousness, take Brown's Iron Bitters—it gives strength, making old persons feel young—and young persons strong; pleasant to take.

An unostentatious gift—A loan.

"Remember that in Garfield Tea you have an unfailing remedy for Indigestion, Sick Headache and every attending ill that an abused stomach can make you suffer. Every druggist sells it. 25c., 50c. and $1."

Gets down to work—The pillow-maker.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Stomach disorders, use Brown's Iron Bitters—the Best Tonic. It rebuilds the Blood and strengthens the muscles. A splendid medicine for weak and debilitated persons.

Rose diamonds are liable to explode.

For Coughs and Throat Troubles use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—"They stop an attack of my asthma cough very promptly."—*C. Falch, Miamiville, Ohio.*

Praise never has to be coaxed to sing.

Royal Baking Powder
Is Absolutely Pure

WHILE there are so many alum baking powders in the market, the use of which all physicians decide render the food unwholesome and liable to produce dyspepsia and other ailments, housekeepers should exercise the utmost care to prevent any powder but the Royal from being brought into their kitchens.

In the use of Royal there is an absolute certainty of pure and wholesome food.

The official State Chemists report: The Royal Baking Powder does not contain ammonia, alum, lime, nor any injurious ingredients. It is absolutely pure and wholesome.

The Government reports show all other baking powders to contain impurities.

In the use of any baking powder but Royal there is uncertainty if not actual danger.

It is unwise to take chances in matters of life and health.

Worth Reading.

MT. STERLING, KY., Feb. 13, 1889.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Gentlemen:—I desire to make a brief statement for the benefit of the suffering. I had been afflicted with catarrh of the head, throat and nose, and perhaps the bladder for fully twenty-five years. Having tried other remedies without success, I was led by an advertisement in the Sentinel-Democrat to try Hall's Catarrh Cure. I have just finished my fourth bottle, and I believe I am right when I say I am thoroughly restored. I don't believe there is a trace of the disease left. Respectfully,

WM. BRIDGES, Merchant Tailor,
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, 75 cents.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. The Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists. 25 CTS.

We offer you a ready made medicine for Coughs, Bronchitis and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Like other so called Patent Medicines, it is well advertised, and having merit it has attained a wide sale under the name of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

It is now a "Nostrum," though at first it was compounded after a prescription by a regular physician, with no idea that it would ever go on the market as a proprietary medicine. But after compounding that prescription over a thousand times in one year, we named it "Piso's Cure for Consumption," and began advertising it in a small way. A medicine known all over the world is the result.

Why is it not just as good as though costing fifty cents to a dollar for a prescription and an equal sum to have it put up at a drug store?

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. MAR. 30.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that Geo. B. Crawford, of Gregg, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Rebersburg, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that John F. Potter, of Boggs twp., will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

JERRY RUSK'S SUCCESSOR.

Uncle Jerry Rusk's official successor in the Agricultural department, Secretary Morton, who is a practical farmer, declares that he can husk more corn in a given time than any man west of Missouri river. "I think nothing of husking 200 bushels in a day when the weather is propitious," he says: In a "shucking match" with ex-Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, a few years ago, Mr. Morton claims to have beaten his rival badly in a scratch of six hours. The prize in that contest was a sorrel colt, which the secretary still possesses.

GEN. HASTINGS.

It looks to us as if there was a quiet effort being made in certain Republican quarters to prevent the nomination of Gen. Hastings for governor. It is not a Democratic fight, but as the General seems clearly to be the choice of the rank and file of his party, we are anxious to see whether the machine can again defy the demands of the Republican masses as was done when Delamater was nominated.

The REPORTER then announced "the bosses might lick Hastings but they couldn't 'lect Delamater." And so it turned out.

THE GRANTING OF LICENSES.

That Philadelphia judge, who wants the granting of liquor licenses taken from the courts because of the temptation to make money out of the work, can escape temptation by resigning his office. He is reported to have said: "From the propositions I have already received I believe I could make $100,000 out of the License Court. I want you to understand that they are getting very near my price, and I want the matter taken away from the bench."

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds.—If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00.

Clean Up.

Chief Burgess Riter is starting a crusade in the right direction by issuing an order for a general clean up of all alleys and streets in town. He does this for the furtherance of public health and the general welfare of the town. Thoroughfares will have to be removed of all rubbish and filth, and the mayor proposes to see that it is done too.

Few if any Empty.

Centre Hall's population will remain about the same for 1893, and only one or two if any dwelling houses will remain unoccupied. A few families will remove to other places, while others will move into the town. There will be a general flit about moving day.

Making Time Again.

Trains are running on schedule time once again, and now seldom play truant and come in late. The warm weather is accountable for this, and it pleases the traveling public generally.

COL. LEVI MAISH, of York, is urged for Commissioner of Pensions. The President could not make a more deserving appointment. The Col. was a brave soldier and served three terms in congress, also two terms in the state legislature, with the writer hereof.

Unscrupulous practices permeate the methods of to-day. Bull's-Head Flavoring Extracts are prepared with conscientious care, and are, therefore, of unusual merit. Price 10 cts.

—Our suits for men and boys cannot be equaled by any dealer in the county. Spring styles now in stock. Prices right. Philad. Branch, Bellefonte.

DEATH OF A LUNATIC.

Lost His Mind on Account of the Fickleness of a Woman.

A man named Bierly, who lived near Tylersville, died Sunday night. The deceased was a lunatic and had been kept confined for nearly sixty years. When a young man he was disappointed in love and on account of the fickleness of the woman he loved lost his mind. He was kept for many years in a house built for him on the farm of his brother near Tylersville. Of late he had become dangerous and no one but a woman could approach him. He was kept chained in his room and the wife of his brother was the only person who could with safety minister to his wants. Saturday night last he fell from his bed and broke his arm. The shock to his worn out system could not be survived. The deceased was a man nearly eighty years of age. What a life his must have been! For nearly three score years he has not seen the light of day only through the windows of his prison. Why he was not sent to the asylum we do not know but at last he has been called from earth and his season of darkness is at an end.

Headless.

Our columns are open for the fellow who eats the most eggs on Sunday. One dozen, two dozen, which?

The constant fault finder has no good in him and is always miserable.

Nine tailors make a man, but one croaker disturbs an entire neighborhood.

Eggs are fourteen cents per dozen and Easter is two days off.

Things generally brought good prices at Wm. Shool's sale.

Accidents.

At Colyer's saw mill, on Monday, while cutting spokes, John Zerby had the end of one of his thumbs taken off by a saw.

A man by name of Coble, while loading logs at Linden Hall, same day, had the finger next to the little finger torn off at the second joint, by getting it fast in the chain used in working upon the logs

Dr. Emerick was called to dress the injured bones.

W. D. Breon, of Wolf's Store, had one finger cut off and another badly injured, from coming in contact with a saw on a mill near that place.

Where Some People Get Their News.

An exchange says most editors are acquainted with the man who takes more papers than he can read consequently he has no time for the local papers. He usually takes a paper that is published in Portland, Maine. It contains the late news about "The Smuggler's Cruise or the adventures of Big Moses, the Bandit King," and while he is storing his mind with such information his wife is reading almanacs.

Wait for Them.

Messrs. Huyett, Meyer & Boozer will place two wagons on the road during the month of April to canvass the villages of Nittany, Brush and Penns vallies, in the interest of their corn-planter and farm implements for which they are agents. Their ad. appears in another colum. They have something new to say each week in the Reporter. Read it.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray.

Near About Over.

The public sale and free dinner season is about over for this year and but few days remain yet of the month for them. The number this year has been up to the average, while the weather has been such that the attendance was good.

Still to be Carried On.

The cattle business conducted by Mr. D. C. Keller and Charles Bradford, will be continued, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Keller has removed to Turbotville. They will continue to buy stock.

CYRUS GOSS' SALE, Sat. Ap. 8,

The sale of Cyrus Goss, announced on opposite page, has been changed to Saturday April 8, at 1 p. m. Household goods, &c. Mind the change.

Two Valuable Friends.

1. A physician cannot be always had. Rheumattsm, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises and Burns occur often and sometimes when least expected. Keep handy the friend of many households and the destroyer of all pain, the famous Red Flag Oil. 25 cents.

2. Many a precious life could be saved that is being racked to death by that terrible cough. Secure a good night's rest by investing 25 cents for a bottle of Pan-Tina, the great remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Trial bottles of Pan-Tina free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Horse Collars.

A complete line of horse collars at Boozer Bros., from 75 cents up. Fine stock and large assortment on hand.

SHERIFF SALES.—BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the court house, in the Boro of Bellefonte, on Saturday the 22nd day of April 1893 at 1 o'clock p. m. the following described real estate:

All defendants right title and interest in that certain tract or piece of land situate in Liberty township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a Beech and running thence north 47° E. 68¼ perches to stones on the southerly side of Beech Creek, thence along the southerly side of said creek south 70° E. 11 perches, thence south 63° E. 18 perches to the abutments of Hall's Dam, thence south 47° west 69½ perches to a Juneberry, thence north 62° west 28 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 11 acres and 74 perches neat measure. Thereon erected.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John M. Herr.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage of land situate lying and being in the borough of Philipsburg, Centre county, and state of Penna., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post at the southwest corner of Pine and North Second sts., thence by line of said north Second street sixty-six (66) feet to a post in line of lot of Joseph Haines estate, thence by line of said Haines lot sixty (60) feet to a post at the corner of lot of Jas. Passmore, thence by line of said Passmore's lot sixty-six (66) feet to a post in said Pine street and thence by line of said street sixty (60) feet to a post the place of beginning. Thereon erected a store building, butchershop, livery stable and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Dutcher.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Boggs, county of Centre, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a Hickory thence by land of Joel Hancock south 47 degrees west 142 perches to stone corner, thence south 41degrees west 251 perches to a corner, thence north 57 degrees, east 143 perches to a corner, thence south 41 degrees, east 232 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 216 acres and 34 perches neat measure. Thereon erected a small house, stable and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Watson and Julia Watson.

ALSO.

All that certain piece parcel or tract of land situate and lying in the township of Union in the county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone on line of land of Mrs. Stine and at corner of land of R. T. Comley, thence along line of Mrs. Stine north 47½ degrees east 42 5-10 perches to post, thence north 54 degrees, west along lands of Hoops and Ingrams 148 5-10 perches to lands of heirs of John Stere, thence along said lands of the heirs of John Stere, south 56¾ degrees, west 49 7-10 perches to stone on line of lands of R. T. Comley, thence along lands of R. T. Comley south 55¾ degrees, east 157 3-10 perches to stones on line of Mrs. Stine, the place of beginning, containing 42 acres and 16 perches neat measure. Thereon erected a small house, small barn and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of F. G. Ingram.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Boggs, in the county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on Bald Eagle creek adjoining lands of G. H. Lyman, thence in a northerly direction along lands of said G. H. Lyman, to lands of Curtin and Company, thence east along lands of Curtin and Company, to public road and the other lands of said Curtin and Company, to Bald Eagle creek, thence west along said Bald Eagle creek to the place of beginning. Containing 125 acres more or less. Thereon erected a house, barn and other outbuildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Curtin and H. L. Barnhart, surviving Jas. B. Curtin deceased.

ALSO.

All that certain lot of ground situate and lying in the borough of Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post on a street lately laid out, thence north 80 feet to the edge of an alley, thence west along the line of said alley 33 feet to a post, thence south in straight line 80 feet to the line of aforesaid street lately laid out, thence east along the line of street 33 feet to the place of beginning. Thereon erected a house and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of C. P. Hoover.

ALSO.

The said building is located on a lot or place of ground situate in the township of Boggs, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at stones thence by land of John Rockey south 43 degrees east 95 perches to stones, thence along land of John Neiman north 87½ degrees east 18 4-10 perches, thence south 82 degrees east 28 perches to stones, thence north 73½ degrees, east 26 8-10 perches to stones, thence along lands of Daniel Lucas 43 degrees west 118 perches to stones thence along lands of E. Confer south 72 degrees, west 63 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 40 acres neat measure. Said building is a story and a half plank frame building, 16x24 feet, also thereon erected a stable and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Elijah Sharp.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged till purchase money be paid in full.

WM. A. ISHLER,
Sheriff.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS and expenditures of Centre Hall boro for the year ending March 13, 1893.

WM. A. SANDOE, COL. BORO TAX.

	DR.	
To balance due March 14, 1892,	16 88	
To amount of duplicate	337 54	—354 42
	CR.	
By amount paid treasurer	16 16	
By exonerations	1 08	
By 5 per cent. abatement on $226.12	11 31	
By 3 " " commission on $214.81	6 44	
By 5 " " on $73.28	2 46	
By am't paid treasurer	281 65	
By bal. due boro	34 12	—354 42
To bal. due boro Mar. 13, 1893	34 12	

POOR TAX.

To bal. due Mar. 14, 1892	14 07	
To amount of duplicates	280 59	—294 66
By am't paid treasurer	13 59	
By exonerations	62	
By 5 p. ct. abatement on $186 61	9 33	
By 3 p. ct commission on $177.28	5 32	
By 5 p. ct. " " $61.40	3 07	
By am't paid treasurer	220 44	
By Bal due boro	32 29	—294 66
To bal. due bor. Mar. 13, 1893	32 29	

H. G. STROHMEIER, OVERSEER OF POOR.

	DR.	
To am't rec'd from Treasurer	213 38	
To " for services	10 00	—223 38
	CR.	
By relief of Louis Bottorf,		
J. Ripka boarding and attendance	19 00	
Wm Lohr, " " "	65 75	
C. J. From " " "	37 00	
Wolf & Crawford, mdse	5 03	
R. E. Bartholomew, "	4 50	
Jerry Miller, tonsorial services	5 00	
Expenses to Danville	19 27	
Telegraphing to Danville	58	
G. W. Rost, undertaking	20 00	
J. S. Dauberman "	2 00	
A Nearhood, digging grave	4 00	
Boarding and attendance at hospital	4 75	
J. C. Boal, qualifying request at hospital	25	
J. McClenathan, moving	25	
Dr. Jacobs medical attendance	9 00	
Dr. McGeehon examining	1 50	
John Mertz mending shoes	1 00	
Trustees for a grave	2 00	
D. L. Bartges lodging tramps	4 50	
J. C. Boal making duplicate	1 50	
Digging grave for Mrs. Russel Meyer	2 50	
H. G. Strohmeier, services	10 00	—223 38

H. W. KREAMER, TREASURER.

	DR.	
To bal. due Mar. 14, 1892	97 62	
To " hotel license "	28 50	
To cash from Wm. Sandoe	297 81	
To " fakir licenses	78 00	
To " shoveling snow	50	—502 43
	CR.	
By cash audit treasurer	31 60	
By am't boro orders	201 56	
By " to auditors	6 00	
By 3 p. ct. commission on 201.56	6 05	
By bal due boro	257 22	—502 43
To bal. due boro, March 13, 1893	257 22	

POOR TAX.

To am't due Mar. 14, 1892	2 35	
To cash from Wm. Sandoe	244 01	
To " Thanksgiving	1 76	—248 14
CR.		
By am't poor orders	213 38	
By Strohmeier services	10 00	
By 3 p. ct. commission on 223.38	6 70	
By Bal. due boro	18 06	—248 14
To bal. due boro, Mar. 13, 1893	18 06	

J. W. WOLF, TREAS. OF AUDIT.

	DR.	
To cash from boro treasurer	294 03	—294 03
CR.		
By 3 p. ct, on $223.38 poor fund to Kreamer	6 70	
By 3 p. ct. on 201.56 boro fund to Kreamer	6 05	
By cash to W. H. Bartholomew, auditor	2 00	
By cash to D. K. Geiss, auditor	2 00	
By " " J. W. Wolf, "	2 00	
By " " boro treasurer	275 28	—294 03

EXPENSES OF TOWN COUNCIL.

Josiah Dale, duplicate orders	5 90	
Orvis, Bower & Orvis, att'y fees 1891	25 00	
Fred Kurtz, printing tickets	1 50	
Wm. Floray, shoveling snow	1 05	
Chas. Arney, labor on street	1 38	
Mrs. Mary Goodhart, bal. on note	39 21	
Fred Kurtz, printing boro statement	2 75	
J. O. Deininger, plank	20	
A. P. Luse & Son, for sills	52	
Wolf & Crawford, 5 lb. nails	25	
R. E. Bartholomew, 5 lb. nails	25	
Frank Ross, on street	2 50	
Chas. Arney, " "	4 12	
" " " "	5 63	
Frank Ross, " "	3 00	
R. D. Foreman, on legal business for council to Bellefonte	1 00	
W. H. Runkle fixing walk	50	
J. C. Boal, duplicate	1 50	
Wm. Floray, breaking stone	2 25	
Chas. Arney self and team	2 00	
Frank Ross on street	1 00	
E. G. Van Pelt to Bellefonte on legal business for council	1 00	
M. L. Emerick, police service	6 00	
S. H. Knepley, " "	6 00	
T. Goss, " "	6 00	
James Gregg " "	10 00	
Fred Kurtz, print'g order and license	4 25	
Chas. Arney, on street	13 38	
Frank Ross, " "	4 00	
Miller Goodhart "	4 00	
Fred Kurtz, Jr., com. on $78	3 90	
Russel Meyer removing carcass	75	
Chas. Arney on walk	75	
H. Swab, on walk	62	
Chas. Arney, on street	37	
Wm. Floray, " "	60	
Chas. Arney, on walk	1 50	
J. W. Whiteman, shov. snow	1 10	
Wolf & Crawford, 12 lb nails	48	
Chas. Arney, shov. snow, sharpening pick	1 85	
Lyman Smith, shov. snow	50	
R. D. Foreman, sal. sec'y 1892	18 00	
J. C. Boal, room rent	15 00	—201 56

We have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

D. K. GEISS,
J. WITMER WOLF,
W. H. BARTHOLOMEW,
Auditors.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS THE Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Daniel Rhoads and the Hon. Thomas F. Riley, associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 1st day of April, 1893, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of April, the 24th day of April, 1893, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte the 1st day of April in the year of our Lord, 1893, and the one hundred and fifteenth year of the Independence of the United States. WM. A. ISHLER, Sheriff.

THE PATRIOT

Foremost Democratic Morning Newspaper in Pennsylvania.

Cleveland and Stevenson on ther way to the White House.

Daily, every week day morning in the year, $5 a year.

Weekly, Tuesday evening of every week in the year, $1 a year

IT LEADS IN THE NEWS.—The only paper in Central Pennsylvania having its exclusive wires and operators, connected with the news centres of the world. With its rapid facilities it reaches three hundred and sixty-five towns with all the news from three to seven hours ahead of all others.

Harrisburg will be an unusually important point the coming year. The session of the legislature, the election of a successor to Quay, a Republican legislature confronted by a Democratic administration, all tend to draw the public eye to the capital. The Patriot will give most complete reports of all these interesting proceedings.

The past year has been the most successful in the history of the Patriot. It wants the new year to br still.

IT LEADS IN CIRCULATION.—Best advertising medium in Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC DAILY PUBLISHED AT THE STATE CAPITOL.

LOW RATES TO SUBSCRIBERS.—To place it in homes and business places where it does not go and aid in spreading good democratic teaching. The Patriot will be sent by mail to any new subscriber for four months on receipt of $1.

THE WEEKLY.—The weekly edition will be sent on trial by mail for four months on receipt of 20 cents, on trial only. Address

THE PATRIOT COMPANY,
jan12 Harrisburg, Pa.

THE SUN.

During 1893 THE SUN will be of surpassing excellence and will print more news and more pure literature than ever before in its history.

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year
Daily, by mail, $6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a year

Address,

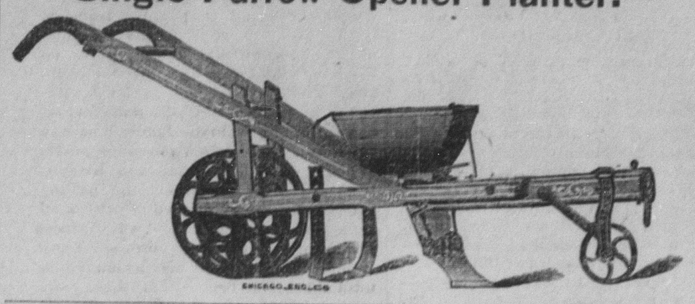
THE SUN,
New York.

STILL IN THE RING,

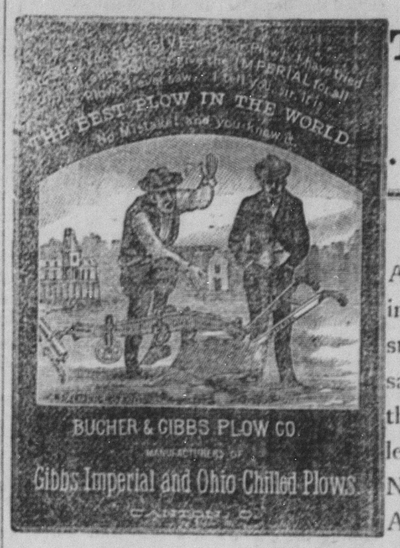
Around the evergreens you'll find our address. We are waiting for yours. Send it on a postal card. We want to show you our list of Evergreens, Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Plants, adapted to all purposes, for Hedges, Screens, Wind Breaks, Timber Culture, Tree Claims, Parks, Cemeteries, and ornamenting lawns, windows and conservatories. Our stock is the largest and most complete. Best quality and lowest prices.

EVERGREEN NURSERIES,
Evergreen, Wis

Single Furrow Opener Planter.



Indestructible. Unsurpassed. Unequaled. Has No Superior. Leads Them All.



The .... .: Imperial :. ..... Plows!

We are Manufacturers Agents for all kinds of farm implements, which are constantly kept on hand at our salesroom. Our agents will thoroughly canvass the valleys of Penns, Brush and Nittany during the month of April. Wait for them.

HUYETT, MEYER & BOOZER.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE FOR 1893.

PARTIAL PROSPECTUS.

Francis Hodgson Burnett

will contribute the first serial to appear in a magazine from her pen for many years, entitled "THE ONE I KNEW THE BEST OF ALL."

H. C. Brunner

will furnish a series of six sketches entitled "Jersey Street and Jersey Lane." Illustrated.

Robert Grant

will relate the further experiences of Fred and Josephine in "A Sequel to the Reflections of a Married Man." Illustrated.

Harold Frederic

will contribute a political novel of great power, entitled "The Copperhead."

By the Author of "Jerry."

Miss S. B. Elliott, the author of "Jerry," will write a realistic story of life among the Tennessee mountaineers, "The Darke Sperret."

Personal Reminiscences.

Some unpublished Letters of Carlyle to Edward Irving and others, dealing with a part of Carlyle's life far different from that brought out in the recent literature of Carlyle reminiscences. Recollections of Lincoln and Sumner. By the late Marquis De Chambrun. Both articles are full of new matter. An Artist in Japan. By Robert Blum, who has just returned from a residence of nearly two years in that country. Abundantly illustrated by the author. Historic Moments, which have been a feature of the magazine during 1895, will be continued by some particularly striking papers, among them several by the great war correspondents, Wm. H. Russell, Archibald Forbes, and others.

Men's Occupations.

A series of articles on the life work of men in many callings—the chief ways (exclusive of professions) in which men earn their livlihood.

The World's Fair in Chicago.

A series will be published later in the year giving the impressions made by the exhibition upon different observers of note, both American and foreign; and many of these observers will be also artists who will illustrate their own articles.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Further contributions to the Poor In Great Cities. Mrs. Burnett's illustrated paper on the London plan for Home Aid To Invalid Children, etc. Of special interest also will be Professor Heilprin's authoritive account of the Peary Relief Expedition (illustrated), a very interesting article by Octave Uzanne on the exhibition of Woman's Art now going on in Paris, and articles upon artistic subjects, accounts of travels, etc.

The Illustrations

of the year will represent the work not only of the well-known illustrators, but many drawings will also appear by artists who are best known as painters.

TERMS: $3.00 A YEAR; 25c. A NUMBER.

SPECIAL OFFER. The numbers for 1892 and a subscription for 1893, $4.50
The same, with back numbers, bound in cloth, $6.00

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,
743 Broadway, New York.

WORK FOR US

a few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. **$45.00 profit on $75.00 worth of business** is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those who try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address,

TRUE & CO., Box No. 400, Augusta, Me.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between E. M. Huyett and D. J. Meyer, of Centre Hall, Pa., and E. M. Huyett, of Centre Hall Pa., and John K. Huyett, of Millheim, Pa., under the firm name of Huyett, Meyer & Co., in the lumbering business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. M. Huyett is authorized to dispose of the balance of stock of lumber on hand, and to settle all debts due to, and by the company.

E. M. HUYETT,
D. J. MEYER,
JNO. K. HUYETT,
Centre Hall, Pa.
Jan. 28, 1893. 4b2-3t

TREATMENT BY INHALATION!

1529 Arch St., Philad'a Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

AND ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

It has been in use for more than twenty years thousands of patients have been treated, and over one thousand physicians have used it and recommend it—a very significant fact.

It is agreeable. There is no nauseous taste, nor after-taste, nor sickening smell.

"Compound Oxygen—Its Mod of Action and Results," is the title of a book of 200 pages published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
Please mention this paper. 18ep9m

The Press

[NEW YORK]
FOR 1893

Has a larger daily circulation than any other Republican Newspaper in America.

DAILY. SUNDAY. WEEKLY.

The Aggressive Republican Journal of the Metropolis.

A Newspaper for the Masses.

Founded December 1st, 1887.

Circulation over 125,000 copies Daily.

The Most Remarkable Newspaper Success in New York.

The Press is a National Newspaper. Cheap news, vulgar sensations and trash find no place in the columns of the Press.

The Press has the brightest editorial page in New York. It sparkles with points.

The Press Sunday Edition is a splendid paper, covering every current topic of interest.

The Press Weekly Edition contains all the good things of the Daily and Sunday editions.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM
The Press has no superior in New York

THE PRESS
within the reach of all. The best and cheapest newspaper in America.

Daily and Sunday, one year,	$5.00
" 6 months,	2.50
" one month,	.45
Daily only, one year,	3.00
" four months,	1.00
Sunday, one year,	2.00
Weekly Press, one year,	1.00

Send for the Press circular.
Samples free. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal Commissions.
Address,

THE PRESS,
38 Park Row, New York.

ROAD AND TAX LEGISLATION.

A conference of the friends of the the five road bills introduced in the senate was held at which it was decided to drop all measures but that presented by Senator Brown, of Westmoreland. This bill is regarded as the best solution of the road question yet submitted and it will be endorsed by the farmers of the other measures on this subject which have found their way into the senate chamber. It carries with it an appropriation that provides for county and township supervisors and district foremen. It places a poll tax on all male residents over twenty-one years of age and makes corporations liable for the tax of alien employees. It also provides for the completion of the improvement of one-half of the width of the entire length of the road first before work is commenced on the other half.

The advocates of this measure recognize the fact that the revenues of the state are not sufficient to secure a large appropriation and are content to get a fair sum.

A large number of the rural members propose removing their support from the Niles tax bill, which, if it should become a law, they claim, will disarrange the present revenue system and decrease the state revenues, and will support the Burdick bill which taxes the bonded indeptedness as well as the capital stock of corporations. The advocates of this measure say it would provide immediate revenues in conformity with the present tax law.

THE FOLLOWING bills passed the house at Harrisburg finally: Authorizing water companies to relocate roads destroyed and to acquire land to preserve water supply from contamination; increasing the compensation of presidential electors and providing mileage therefor, and increasing the contingent expenses of said electors; amending the insurance laws of the state by requiring fire insurance companies or associations not incorporated under the laws of the state to pay to the treasurers of the several boroughs or townships an annual bonus on premiums on the insurance effected within the limits of such cities, boroughs and townships, and regulating the admission of inmates of the Soldiers' and Sailors, Home at Erie. No road law has passed yet—our legislators are all in a muddle over the different road laws before them.

Cholerine in Pennsylvania.

Swickley, Penn: We had an epidemic of cholerine, as our physicians called it, in this place lately and I made a great hit with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I sold four dozen bottles of it in one week and have since sold nearly a gross. This Remedy did the work and was a big advertisement for me. Several persons who had been troubled with diarrhoea for two or three weeks were cured by a few doses of this medicine. P. P. KNAPP, Ph. G.

25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

—April 15 trout fishing begins.

—Thanks to those of our friends who responded by paying arrears.

—Several hundred post masters have already been appointed.

—Cyrus Goss arrived home from Altoona, quite lame, foot sprained from a fall.

—J. H. Reifsnyder continues as co. surveyor, the newly elected one, Mr. Herring, jr., having refused to accept.

Mother's Recommendation.

We are acquainted with many mothers in Centerville who would not be without Chamberlain's Cough remedy in the house for a good many times its cost, and are recommending it every day. From personal experience we can say that it has broken up bad colds for our children.—Centerville, South Dakota, Citizen. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

THE individual who is ever on the lookout for faults and weaknesses in his neighbor's character never looks in vain. But how much better it is to search for the virtues which adorn most lives.

John Scott Harrison, a Democrat, brother of ex-President Harrison, has asked Mr. Cleveland for the appointment as surveyor of customs at Kansas City.

The President has called an extra session of congress for September to take up the tariff.

A Hard Fight.

The combined forces of the weather during the winter season are exerted to destroy health. Coughs and Colds attack us, which, if neglected, result in Pneumonia and Consumption; these diseases usually result seriously. Send for Pan-Tina the great Cough and Consumption Cure, and save doctor bills. Trial bottles of Pan-Tina free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

—Horse collars from 75 cents up at Boozer Bros.

Coal! Coal!

Just received pea, nut and stove coal, at the Centre Hall mill. Terms cash.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

Three days is a very short time in which to cure a bad case of rheumatism; but it can be done, if the proper treatment is adopted, as will be seen by the following from James Lambert, of New Brunswick, Ill.: "I was badly afflicted with rheumatism in the hips and legs, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It cured me in three days. I am all right to-day; and would insist on every one who is afflicted with that terrible disease to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm and get well at once." 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

BULL'S-HEAD FLAVORING EXTRACTS

TRADE-MARK.

ARE THE BEST.
VANILLA, LEMON, ORANGE, GINGER, ROSE, ALMOND.
PRICE 10 C AND 25 C.

SEWELL'S *Liquid Cement mends anything. Always ready. Price 10 cents.*

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

Farmers Look!

I am now prepared to furnish Farm Implements and Repairs of all kinds at the *LOWEST PRICES!*

Special attention given to repairs.

BUGGIES, CARTS, :. WAGONS and CARRIAGES, :. FERTILIZERS and SEEDS.

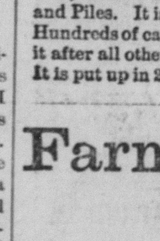
All goods guaranteed.

Small goods delivered free of charge if ordered in due time.

W. L. GOODHART,

Millheim, - - - - - Pa

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.



And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

WOLF & CRAWFORD.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Hesekiah Hummel, of Harris township, dec'd., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. ALEX KUHN, Adm'r,
mar16.6t Boalsburg, Pa.

——Boozer Bros. have a big assortment of horse collars from 75 cents up.

——Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, for your clothing. Their styles are perfect in every respect. Suits neat in pattern, stylishly cut and elegantly made. Nothing quite so good anywhere.

WANTED.—Wide-awake workers everywhere for "Shepp's Photographs of the World"; the greatest book on earth; costing $100.00; retail at $3.25, cash or installments; mammoth illustrated circulars and terms free; daily output over 1500 volumes.

Shepp's Photographs of the World,

Agents wild with success. Mr. Thos. L. Martin of Centreville, Texas, cleared $711 in 9 days; Miss Rose Adams Wooster, Ohio, 323 in 40 minute. Rev. J Howard Madison, Lyons, N. Y., $101 in 7 hours; a bonanza; magnificent outfit only 1.00; Books on credit. Freight paid. Address, GLOBE BIBLE PUBLISHING CO., 723 Chestnut St., Phila'd , Pa., or 358 Dearburn St., Chicago, Ill. 13oc6m

GOOD DEMOCRATIC READING FOR 1893.

A FAMILY AND POLITICAL PAPER WHICH YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO DO WITHOUT.

ON THE FOURTH OF NEXT MARCH
GROVER CLEVELAND
WILL BE INAUGURATED
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE SECOND TIME.

The restoration of the Democratic party to power in the control of the national government will be a noteworthy event, and will be naturally followed by many events of lesser interest, but still of great importance. There will be a vast deal of Democratic news to print, and there will be one paper above all others in which to get this news That paper is THE PITTSBURG WEEKLY POST. It will pay especial attention to the news that will most interest the residents of PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO and WEST VIRGINIA who live within 20 miles of Pittsburgh.

Exclusive of the unrivaled political news which the POST will contain, and which will commend the paper to the head of a household, he owes it also to himself, to his wife and his children to provide his family with a good general paper, one that will contain all the diversified matter calculated to interest an entire family. Just such a paper as this is THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST, whose news of all kinds, political, home and foreign, fashion letters, special correspondence, turf letters, literary notes, etc., is arranged with special regard to meeting a diversity of tastes. It takes all kinds of people to make a world, and THE POST tries to be a world to all kinds of people.

AS A FAMILY NEWSPAPER

THE WEEKLY POST is unequaled Fiction by great authors, poetry and miscellany that covers the world in all departments of art, science and literature. Serial novels by the great romance writers of the day. Illustrated by our own artists and mailed in sufficient time to reach subscribers for Sunday reading.

THE MARKET REPORTS—

By mail, telegraph and special reporters cover the field, especially the cattle, produce and grain markets, careful reviews of which are prepared for the weekly edition, and are unrivaled for accuracy and reliability.

NEWS OF THE DAY

The world's history every week. Correspondence at home and abroad. Special telegraphic correspondence from all news centers in Europe and America.

A GREAT PAPER

Is THE WEEKLY POST in all its departments. The largest Democratic weekly in the Union. A welcome visitor to every fireside for the young and old. An agricultural department conducted by leading practical writers. An encyclopedia of the doings of the world every week.

THE SUNDAY POST.

THE SUNDAY POST is a 20-page paper containing in every issue nearly 140 columns of reading matter. Many people prefer a Sunday paper to the usual weekly. The price of THE SUNDAY POST is $2 a year, postage prepaid.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY POST:

Single subscription, postage prepaid, one year, $1.
In clubs of five or over, postage prepaid, one year, 90 cents each, all ordered at one time.
12 copies for $10, postage prepaid, all ordered at one time.

TERMS FOR THE DAILY POST:

By mail, one year, $8, postage prepaid; 6 months $4; 3 months $2; one month, 70 cents.
DAILY and SUNDAY POST both, one year, $10.
Send for sample copies of Daily, Sunday or Weekly Post. Address

THE POST,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

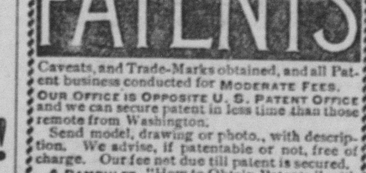
DOCTOR J. B. HOBENSACK'S

MEDICAL OFFICES,
206 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia, Pa.
Are the oldest in America for the treatment of

Special Diseases & Youthful Errors,

Blood Poison, Nervous Debility, Ulcers, Runnings, Discharges, Strictures, Bladder, Kidney and Skin Diseases, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Rupture, permanently cured by improved methods without detention from business. The Doctor's success is due to his lifelong experience and study; to the pure vegetable remedies used and to the thorough examination and watchful attention given patients during treatment. A 40 years' establishment is our guarantee of success.
Treatment by Mail a Specialty.
Office hours, 9 A. M., to 2 P. M., 6 to 9 P. M. All day Saturday till 9 P. M. Sundays 10 to 12 A. M.
Best Stamp for Book. (Copyrighted.)

HENCH & DROMGOLD'S



SAW MILL AND ENGINES

A wonderful improvement in **Friction Feeds and Gig-Back.** Back motion of Carriage three times as fast as any other in the market. **Friction Clutch Feed,** causing all the feed gearing to stand still while backing; great saving in power and wear. Write for circulars and prices; furnished free upon application. Also **Spring Tooth Harrows, Hay Rakes, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Shellers,** etc. *Mention this paper.*

HENCH & DROMGOLD, Manfrs., YORK, PA.

Corn,

Potatoes and Wheat grow best when planted with

$20.00 Phosphate.

This is acknowledged by all who have tried it.

Send for new Price List.

YORK Chemical Works, YORK, PA.

——C. P. Long, Spring Mills, pays highest price for smoked meat.

——C. P. Long & Co., sell brown sugar at 3½, and sugar syrup at 20 cents per gallon.

Centre Hall - Mills -

All grades of Roller flour constantly onhand, at wholesale to dealers and at retail.

All grades of Chop.

Bran, fine and coarse.

Coal, always on hand, Hard, Soft and Woodland, all sizes.

All kinds of grain wanted and cash paid for same at highest market prices.

Terms, for Flour, Feed and Coal, strictly cash.

Tourist Trip.

Round trips to the Pacific Coast.
Short trips to the Mountain Resorts of Colorado.
The Great Salt Lake.
Yellowstone National Park—the most wonderful spot on this continent.
Puget Sound, the Mediterranean of the Pacific Coast.
All reached via the Union Pacific System. For detailed information call on your nearest Ticket Agent or address

E. L. LOMAX,
Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agent.
t. f. Omaha. Neb.

A NATURAL REMEDY FOR

Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebrity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

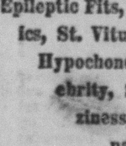
KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75. 6 Bottles for $9.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

For 1893, just issued, contains *Colored Plates of Alpine Aster, Begonia, Dahlias, Cannas, Clematis, Dutchman's Pipe, Pansies, Corn and Potatoes.* Descriptions and prices of the very best Flowers and Vegetables, and many Novelties, Try Charmer Pea and Golden Nugget Corn, they pleased everybody last year. Hundreds of beautiful and appropriate quotations from the best authors makes it **The Poets' Number.** Every lover of a good garden should send to cts. for Guide, which can be deducted from first order,—*costs nothing.*

James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y.



DR. THEEL,
538 North Fourth St.
below Green, Philadelphia.

cures fresh cases in 4 to 10 days. Blood Poison, Strictures, Discharges, Ulcers, Pimples, Early Decay, all effects of Youthful errors cured after every one else has failed. 6 years' European Hospital and 26 years' practical experience. No experiment, no failure. Method entirely new and harmless. Never fails. Send 10 cts. in 2-ct. stamps for book "Truth," the exposure of quacks, their lieful books and false statements. Fraudulent testimonials and a home cure ewindle. Turns is a true friend to young and old. Hours: Daily, from 9 to 3; evenings, 6 to 8; Wed. and Sat. evenings, 6 to 10; Sundays, 9 to 12. Write or call and be saved.

WINTER UNDERWEAR

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

Dozens of styles. All prices

.....AT.....

Harper & Kreamer.

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN KLINE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. jan87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS.
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

J. L. SPANGLER, C. P. HEWES.
SPANGLER & HEWES,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention to collections. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in German and English. jan92

BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

HOTELS.

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

FOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Emanuel Brown, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate.

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
G. B. Brandon, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CAMERON HOUSE,
Ord & Zerfing, Proprietors,
LEWISBURG, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor.

ST. ELMO HOTEL.—317 AND 319 ARCH ST. Philadelphia. Rates $2 per day. Located in the immediate centres of business, and places of amusement and the different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city are easily accessible by street cars constantly passing the door. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure. Your patronage respectfully solicited. JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. (CIVIL ENGINEERING, / ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; / MECHINICAL ENGINEERING;) These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN
7. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
8. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional.) French, German and English required.) one or more continued through the entire course.
9. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History Political Economy, etc.
11. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
12. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission, June 16, and Sept. 13. Commencement week, June 12-15, 1892. For Catalogue or other information, address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Dec. 18, 1892.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday. For Sunbury, Willkerbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.20 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p m., New York. 9.25 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Potteville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p m., New York 3.50 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m., Washington 4.10 a. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m., Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.51 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

7.33 p. m.—Train 21. (Sunday only) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.,

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.15a m, Baltimore at 11.10 a m, Wilkesbarre 5.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.20 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.36 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 12.00 noon, Philadelphia 2.25 p. m., Washington 1.10 p. m., Baltimore 2.15 p. m., Wilkesbarre 4.40 p. m., Sunday only, arriving at Montandon 7.33 p. m.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

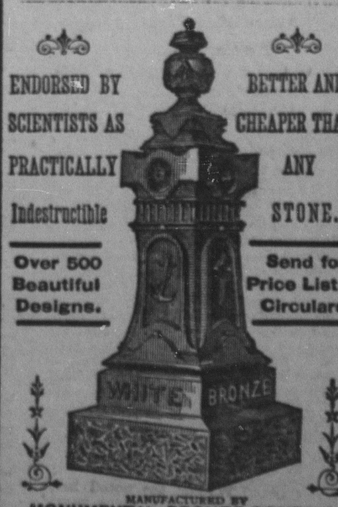
Westward. P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
2 00		5 40	Montandon	9 20		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 22	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 38	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5.40 and 7.45 p m turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 10.22 a m, 5.02 p m, 5.56 p m, and 8.05 p m

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pass'ger Agt.

ENDORSED BY SCIENTISTS AS PRACTICALLY Indestructible

BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ANY STONE.



Over 500 Beautiful Designs.

Send for Price List & Circulars.

MANUFACTURED BY
MONUMENTAL BRONZE COMPANY,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Address,
PETER HOFFER,
Centre Hall.
Agent for Centre Co. mar.30.3m

THE NEWS.

The cotton firm of Dobbins & Dasly, of Nashville, Tenn., with branches in other cities, failed.——A volcanic eruption and earthquake caused much destruction and some loss of life in the department of Cauca, Republic of Colombia.——John Kennedy was torn to pieces by the cowcatcher of a locomotive near Sylavia, O.——The Southern Land and Lumber Company, of Dry Run, Ark., one of the largest saw mill plants in Arkansas, was put into the hands of a receiver by Judge Williams, of the United States Circuit Court, on the application of N. C. Foster, president of the company.——The Hotel Pokegana was burned in Grand Rapids. The loss is $15,000; insurance $7,000. One of the chambermaids, name unknown, lost her life.——Jacob E. Bangert, a milkman, while crossing the railroad tracks at Union, N. J., was struck and killed by a passing train.——Fire destroyed five business blocks in Clarion, Iowa; loss $35,000.——Fire destroyed the store building owned by Jas. Gallagher, and occupied by John Lockhart as a grocery store and meat market, in Frankfort, Mich. Mr. Gallagher was overcome by smoke and perished before assistance could reach him.——Mrs. Columbus Gandles, John Hargis and his nephew, Wesley Hargiss were arrested in Marshfield, Mo., for the murder of the woman's husband.——Four firemen were buried under falling walls in Denver. Two were killed and the others badly hurt.

The buildings known as the Howard Mills, leased by the Kleartah Fast Black Dyeing Company, located between Apponaug and Centreville, R. I., were burned. Loss, between $20,000 and $25,000; insurance, $10,000. Cause, spontaneous combustion.——Hiram L. Northop, aged seventy-three, president of the Northop Banking Company, died in Kansas City, of general debility. He was one of the best known financiers in the State.——Mary McGowan, of Sedalia, Mo., thirteen years old, shot her little brother with a pistol she thought was not loaded. ——Colonel Robert W. Gillespie, General Southern Agent of the Mexican Central Railroad, favorably and well-known throughout the country, especially among railroad men, died in New Orleans, of paralysis.——The National Plate Glass Company was incorporated in Springfield, Ill., with a capital, of $8,000,000.——An organization has been formed by prominent citizens of Helena, Mont., under the name of the Law and Order League. The object is to rid the city of every immoral house and bad character in the city. The society will begin a vigorous crusade and trouble is anticipated.——The O'Neill block, a four-story brick structure in Binghamton, N. Y., was entirely gutted by fire. Miss Etta Francher, a tenant, was horribly burned and may die.——A gang of robbers tortured Mrs. Wm. Kerr and her babe in Findlayville, to make the mother tell where some mony was hidden.

Ex-United States Senator Eli Saulsbury, died at his home in Dover, Del.——Rev. McKnight Williamson, one of the oldest Presbyterian ministers in the country, died at Huntingdon, Pa., aged ninety-three years. ——A freight train on the Northern Pacific Railroad collided with a street car at Oshkosh, Wis., and several persons were injured.——J. J. Ewers, of San Francisco, beat out the brains of Mrs. Christina Onstott with a sledge-hammer, and then shot himself. Mrs. Onstott, who was a widow, had promised to marry Ewers, but later changed her mind.——Interviews with third party leaders in Georgia indicate that they are now satisfied with the Democratic party, and that the People's party in the South will soon go to pieces.——Mary E. Murphy, of Unionville, Ct., sued Michael J. Scanlon, formerly of Connecticut, but now a merchant of Lyon, Col., for $10,000 for breach of promise.——William Burnett, a carriage manufacturer of Memphis, Tenn., was shot and fatally wounded by F. A. Harris in a quarrel over a contract.——John Denison Wattles, publisher of the Sunday School Times of Philadelphia, died in Florida.——Prof. Heilprin, of the Philadelphia Geographical Club, will join Lieutenant Peary in his second Arctic expedition.——There was a bloody battle between members of a negro church in a Texas town, in which all the participants were more or less wounded.

An eastbound Union Pacific express and passenger train ran into an open switch twenty miles west of Evanston, Wyo. They were going at top speed, and a bad wreck resulted. B. T. Gay, a postal clerk, was killed. Engineer Lethridge was seriously scalded.——Robert Springer, born a slave in Newcastle, Del., in 1774, and, consequently one hundred and nineteen years old, died near Morgantown, Pa.——Michael Walsh, ten years of age, while picking coal under some railroad cars at Scranton, Pa., was caught beneath the wheels by an engine bumping against the cars, and was instantly killed.——Thomas McAndrews, while walking on the Ontario and Western Railroad tracks near Scranton, Pa., was struck by a passenger train and killed.——George A. Baird, the English millionaire sporting man died in New Orleans, of pneumonia, the result of exposure and dissipation.

WRECKED THE MOUNTAINS.

Terrific Violence of a South American Earthquake.

A tremendous and destructive phenomenon has occurred in the Department of Cauca, in the Republic of Colombia. The volcano of Sotarra has been unusually active, and the people in that region were greatly excited by the rumbling of the earth and the extraordinary violence of the volcanic eruption.

Suddenly, while the volcano was belching forth flame and smoke to a great height, the earth began to shake as if a most violent convulsion was in progress, and the mountain ridge called Cruz Loma suddenly sank along its entire extension.

The inhabitants in the vicinity who had a chance to escape fled in terror from the scene, and not too soon, as the sunken ridge dammed up three rivers, and added devastation to the terrors of earthquake and volcano. Twelve persons are known to have perished, and many cattle were destroyed, and more destruction is feared, as the rivers, whose usual channels have been obstructed, are rising rapidly.

"MONTE CARLO" WELLS, the noted English swindler, was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude for obtaining money under false pretenses.

BLOWN UP BY FLOUR.

Fatal Explosion in the Biggest Mill in the World.

Illinois Shaken by a Tremendous Concussion.

The large flouring mill and elevators at Litchfield, Ill., owned by Keeler Brothers, of St. Louis, were destroyed by a fire and explosion of mill dust. The fire broke out at 3:30 A. M., and is supposed to have started from a spark from a locomotive. The explosion followed soon after, wrecking the mill and damaging the adjoining property. One person was killed and a large number were injured by falling buildings. The loss is about $1,000,000.

The fire was discovered by the night watchman in the bran-room of the flour mill. He ran to a hydrant, but the water pipes did not work properly, and in an instant the flames spread to adjoining rooms. In less than two minutes the flames reached the flour-rolling room and an explosion of flour dust followed. The night watchman was hurled through a window and badly injured.

John Cowie, head millwright, of Waterloo N. Y., was stunned by the schock and unable to escape. He was burned to death.

There were many minor injuries received by persons, caused by falling of the debris.

At the explosion the immense building swayed for a second and fell in a blazing pile. The flames leaped across a small passageway and united two large grain elevators. In the elevators were stored $20,000 barrels of flour and 200,000 bushels of wheat. The firemen were driven back by the intense heat, and in less than half an hour the elevators and their contents were a total loss. Several small buildings adjacent to the elevators were burned.

The shock of the explosion was heard 25 miles away, and window glass was broken and chimneys blown down for many miles distant. Nearly every house for a radius of two blocks from the mill was badly wrecked. All the plate glass in the stores on Main and State street were blown out.

About forty small dwellings were wrecked and many others slightly damaged.

Among the losses from the explosion are: A. Neubers, grocery, saloon and residence, completely wrecked, $3,000; the V. Huffman estate, $2,200; Jacob Krans, grocery and residence, $3,100; Bendorf Bros., machinist, $6,000; Litchfield Hotel, $1,200. It is estimated that $5,000 worth of glass was destroyed in the town. The machinery in the Litchfield Car and Machinery Company's works was so jarred that work had to be suspended. The Western Union Telegraph wires were prostrated.

General Manager Smith says that the amount of insurance carried on the mill, elevator and contents was about $350,000, while the loss will amount to almost $1,000,000.

Excursion trains from all the neighboring towns are bringing in hundreds of people to see the ruins.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

DR. JULIUS SCHWEITZER, for many years editor of the politico-economical department of the National Zeitung, of Berlin, died in the German capital a few weeks ago. He was 72 years old. Dr. Schweitzer was one of the best-known men in Berlin, and was popular in all circles of society. He was the author of a number of books.

THE author of "Alice in Woodland," who in private life is the Rev. Chas. L. Dodgson, is said to have become almost a recluse. He is a tutor of mathematics at Christ Church College, Oxford, and a bachelor. He is still fond of children, but the only people of mature years whom he finds interesting are the children for whom he wrote his famous book, and who have now attained a larger growth.

THE Hon. James S. Clarkson, it is announced, will not be a candidate for re-election as president of the Republican National League. The election of his successor will take place at the annual convention of the league, which will be held in Louisville in May. E. B. Harper, of New York, has been mentioned as an available candidate. The friends of Joseph Benson Foraker, of Ohio, are also pushing him for the place. There is likely to be a spirited contest over the honor.

THE official report of the board which examined the guns of the Vesuvius and the operation of the gun mechanism has reached the Navy Department. To the surprise of everybody in the service who had come to think that the system of pneumatic warfare was impracticable the conclusions of the board are favorable. The department has taken no action, and apparently none is required, except the equipment of the vessel with service projectiles, that she may be in readiness for actual service when the time for action comes.

MADAME CARNOT is a blue-eyed, white-skinned brunette, with hair as glossy as black satin. As a linguist she is particularly helpful to President Carnot in handling correspondence. The ordering and superintending of her toilets absorbs a good deal of her time, and is really one of her official duties, the dress of the wife of the ruler of State exercising a widespread influence over the commercial interests of France. Then she is interested in a number of charities, and drops in from time to time to see how her proteges are progressing.

"COLONEL TAFT, the Boston boniface, died, as probably he would have chosen to die, of indigestion," says the New York World. "He was the most famous of New England landlords, and many a fine pair of legs has grown tremulous under the deal tables at Point Shirley. His larder was so well filled that he frequently challenged his guests to name a bird or fish that was not to be found, when in season, in his ice-box, promising a free dinner to the man who would make the discovery, but there is no record that the bold challenge was ever successfully accepted. When occasion demanded he could prepare a game dinner that was excelled in bountifulness only by the extraordinary feast of game Landlord Drake, of Chicago, gives his friends every year."

TO BUILD UP THE SOUTH.

Gov. McKinney Sends His Invitation to Executives of Other States.

Gov. McKinney sent out the following letter of invitation to the chief executives of the Southern States:

MY DEAR SIR:—In the hope that we may be able to induce good citizens to immigrate to the South, bringing with them their families and their fortunes, and thus help us to develop our natural resources, and to aid us in building up the waste places which the war has left, I take great pleasure in extending to your excellency and to the governors of the other Southern States a most cordial invitation to meet in convention in the city of Richmond, and State of Virginia, on the 12th day of April proximo, to consider such questions as may tend to promote the prosperity and happiness of our beloved country.

I beg that you will allow me to extend through you the same invitation to the heads of your agricultural and horticultural departments or societies and to the superintendents of your immigration bureau or society.

I would desire that the invitation be sent to each of the above named officers, but have not their names and do not wish to omit any of them, and therefore I presume to trouble you in the matter of conveying my special invitation to them.

CABLE SPARKS.

THE collapse of a building on the Sprudel strasse, in Carlsbad, killed 14 persons.

THE second reading of the home-rule bill has been postponed until after Easter.

THE Russian steamer Peter der Grosse was sunk by collision in the English channel.

THE American missionaries expelled from Ponope are to be indemnified by the Spanish government.

TWO brothers have been arrested in Brussels on suspicion of having been concerned in dynamite plots.

A SPECIAL General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland has condemned the home-rule bill.

OFFICIALS of the Anglo-Austrian Bank have been sentenced to penal servitude for wrecking the bank.

THE German forces in East Africa captured the fortified town held by the chief Sikki, who was slain.

ROBBERS in Salmdorf, Bavaria, murdered a family of four persons and set fire to the house to conceal their crime.

THE French Chamber of Deputies voted its confidence in the government's course with the Panama investigation.

THE Chinese are preparing to seize Pomis, while the Russians are sending reinforcements to the country to resist the attack.

SERIOUS friction is threatened between France and the Vatican in regard to the appointment of a Primate for Africa.

THE Ameer of Afghanistan will not meet the British envoy to treat in regard to the trouble among the tribes on the Indian frontier.

MAJOR FUKUSHIMA, formerly of the Japanese legation in Berlin, completed at Vlaadivostock his horseback ride across European and Asiatic Russia.

CHANCELLOR VON CAPRIVI has rejected the offer of the national liberal party in regard to the army bill, and it is thought the measure will be defeated.

THE British have fought a severe battle with the tribes beyond Chitral, where they are fortifying the Indian frontier against Russian encroachment. The British were successful, but lost heavily.

ROME BEING SHAKEN.

Six Bombs Thrown During Twenty Four Hours.

Six bombs were thrown in Rome during the day. General alarm is felt. No arrests have been made.

A short time after the explosion of a bomb at the Marignoli Palace, in the suburbs of Rome, another explosion occurred in the city.

The outrage in the city was perpetrated at the residence of the Marquis Sacchetti, Grand Marshal of the Papal Court, and has caused a feeling of great anxiety in Vatican circles in view of the fact that the efforts of the dynamiters seem, in a measure to be directed against the attaches of the Pope's court.

A few days ago an attempt was made to blow up with a bomb the Palazzo Altieri, the headquarters of the Papal Guardia Nobili, but was fortunately frustrated by a boy who discovered the bomb, with burning fuse attached, on the steps of the palace. The boy extinguished the fuse and notified the police, who have been unsuccessfully searching for the authors of the outrage.

The boldness of the authors of these outrages is evidenced in the fact that the Palazzo Altieri is situated close to the Via Nazionale, one of the principal streets of the city, along which people are constantly passing.

The police have no clue to the authors of the outrages, though they firmly believe that they are Anarchists who are trying to intimidate the authorities and thus prevent the punishment of a number of their friends who were recently arrested. Every possible effort is being made to detect the guilty parties and to prevent a repetition of the outrages.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

CORNELIUS VOGEL, aged 12 years, while skating at Grand Rapids, Michigan, fell through the ice and was drowned.

JOHN W. CARTWRIGHT, a prominent lawyer and Prohibitionist of Ottawa, Illinois, was drowned in the Illinois river by the capsizing of a sail boat.

THE body of a man, found drowned at New York, was identified as that of John Gleason who lived in Philadelphia. He was at work on a brick barge and had been missing for four months.

THE use of dynamite in a jollification over a village election at East Tawas, Mich., demolished several store windows and two children were so terribly shocked that it is thought they may not survive.

ENGINEER Michael Donohue, Fireman Martin Dalrymple and Brakeman Burke were instantly killed and their bodies terribly burned by a collision between two sections of an oil train on the Western and Ontario Railroad, near Oneida, New York.

THE steamer City of Rio Janeiro arrived at San Francisco, from Hong Kong and Yokohama with advices that 34 lives were lost by an avalanche at Hyds, Japan, on February 15; fire destroyed 220 houses at Tawatchow, Japan, on February 14; the Nova Scotia ship Cheshire was destroyed by fire at Samarang on February 20th.

A REAR end collision, between two express trains, on the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, at Lackawaxen, Pa., resulted in the telescoping of a Pullman sleeper and injuries to 11 persons. Mrs. Chas. Mabar, of Elmira, was probably fatally injured. The first train was behind time and when it stopped for certain repairs, it is said, the conductor failed to send back a flagman.

A LOCOMOTIVE of the Philadelphia, Reading and New England Railroad exploded at St. Elmo, New York, ten miles west of the Poughkeepsie, Bridge. George A. Shufelt, fireman, and Horace Lambert, brakeman, were instantly killed, and the engineer, James Flannigan, was fatally injured. The engine was making its first trip after having been thoroughly repaired in the shops, was drawing an eastbound extra freight. The crown sheet gave way, presumably through low water in the boiler.

A DESPERATE BATTLE.

Fight on a Railroad Train in Which Ten Men Were Killed.

Four desperadoes attempted to take possession of the Louisville and Nashville train ten miles south of Jellico, Tenn. Conductor Brown called on Sheriff Burnett and Deputy Dail, of Campbell county, who happened to be in another car, to preserve the peace. The officers responded and a pitched battle ensued in the smoking car. When the smoke had lifted Sheriff Burnett was found dead, his deputy shot in the head and Jerry Smith, one of the desperadoes, fatally wounded. Dail was overpowered and thrown from the train, but he managed to shoot a desperado named Jones and affected the arrest of another, only permitting two to escape, although internally injured and suffering great agony.

Deputy Dail took his prisoner to Carryville. At this place the wounded desperado was thrown on the platform to die, while the other was taken to the jail at Jacksboro. The people are greatly excited and declare that the crime must be put down in a quick way. Sheriff Burnett was about thirty years of age and was the most prominent man in the county.

WORK OF A CYCLONE.

Northern Mississippi and Western Tennessee Visited.

Three Towns Blown Away and Several Persons Reported Killed.

North Mississippi and West Tennessee are in ruins. A cyclone swept over this section leaving death and destruction in its wake.

The disaster is one of the most appalling in the history of the south, and by the time full particulars are learned the list of dead and wounded will swell into the hundreds.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage done, but conservative opinion places it at an extremely high figure.

Tupelo, Miss., the home of Congressman Allen, had an experience which it will take years to obliterate.

The storm struck that city in all its fury, and before it had passed over grim death and destruction had stalked through its precincts with terrible effect.

People were killed by the score and dwellings were blown down as if they had been built of cardboard.

Wires are down in every direction, and it is difficult to get details.

The little town of Kelly, 15 miles from Memphis, on the Memphis and Birmingham railroad, was wiped out of existence by the same storm. Particulars are not obtainable but it is reported that several lives were lost.

INDIANAPOLIS DEVASTATED.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—A wind-storm of remarkable violence visited this city at 8 o'clock in the evening, doing, so far as can be learned, about $100,000 damage and injuring two persons. The damage was confined to the suburban district northwest. One of the big mills of the Cerealine Company was unroofed, and the roof in falling struck Charles Myers, a workman, breaking his leg.

A CHINOOK FEARED.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—In Western and Southern Minnesota and South Dakota a great storm is raging. At Faribault and neighboring points eight inches of snow fell, and this was followed by a heavy fall of hail and thunder and lightning.

The storm is followed in the far West by Chinook winds, and a big thaw and possible floods are expected.

A SERIOUS SNOW BLOCKADE PROBABLE.

DULUTH, MINN.—A belated blizzard set in and within half an hour street cars was badly interfered with.

There is every prospect of a serious snow blockade, and trains are certain to be greatly delayed. The temperature is not severe, but in other respects the blizzard promises to be the worst of the month. Telegraph lines are down.

ALL WIRES DOWN.

CHICAGO, ILL.—A severe sleet-storm closed all wire communication north from Chicago at 11 o'clock. The last advices just before the wires went down were that another great blizzard was raging in Minnesota, Wisconsin and the eastern part of Dakota.

PLAYED HAVOC WITH TELEPHONES.

RACINE, WIS.—One of the worst sleet-storms known in years prevailed here. The entire telephone system is crippled. Several poles broke and went through the roof of houses and some 30 instruments were burned out by electric wires.

WORK AND WORKERS.

ABOUT 250 negroes arrived in Pittsburg to work in the mills of the Carnegie Company, where, it is believed, colored labor will soon displace the Slavs.

THE Carnegie Steel Company has ordered, in England, a press for its armor plate works at Homestead, which will cost $4,000,000 and have a capacity of sixteen hundred tons.

A LARGE number of switchmen and trainmen who had been engaged in New York to go West, were informed that their services would not be required, as the threatened strike in Chicago had been averted.

THE National Barber's Association opened its Convention, which is to continue four days, at Pittsburg. The queston of Sunday closing and the apprentice system are to be acted upon.

ABOUT 120 non-union switchmen, who had been brought to Chicago by the railroad companies, were paid off and returned East. Before they left there were several fights, in the course of one of which a man was shot.

THE striking coal miners of the Monongahela Valley through the executive Board have made a proposition to the Pittsburg Coal Exchange to submit the question of wages to arbitration. The operators say it will be accepted.

THE strike of the locomotive engineers and fireman on the Ann Arbor Railroad at Toledo, Ohio, is ended, the company acceding to the demands of the men that they shall not be discharged without 30 day's notice, nor without an impartial trial, with the privilege of calling witnesses.

VICE GRAND MASTER DOWNEY, of the Switchman's Association, notified the managers of the railroads entering Chicago, that the switchmen had accepted the refusals to their demand for an increase of wages, and that no further action would be taken in the matter without sufficient notice. It is thought that all danger of a strike is past.

MORMON CHURCH WEALTH.

Disposition of the Property to Be Decided By the Supreme Court.

The litigation between the United States and the Mormon Church has not yet ended and the Supreme Court now has before it an appeal respecting the use in which shall be put the church property escheated by the court's decision at a previous term as held contrary to public policy. When the property was declared forfeited the Court directed the Utah Supreme Court to fix the charitable uses to which it should be put.

That court rejected the proposition of the Government as to the use which should be made of the fund from the property, amounting to about $400,000 and directed that it should be applied to the support and aid of the poor members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and to the building and repairing of houses of worship for the members of the church. The United States has appealed from this decree, asserting that it would practically permit the property to be devoted to the same purposes for which it was formerly held.

The United States Supreme Court, with the concurrence of both parties to the suit advanced the case and assigned it for hearing the second Monday of next term with leave to counsel to submit it on briefs before the third Monday in April.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS has organized a company for the purpose of establishing a large manufacturing enterprise near Newport News, Va., building a town and giving employment to young negro men and women.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

JUDGE BRUBAKER, of Lancaster County, referred vigorously to illegal fees extorted by court officials and asked a bar committee to protest against certain accounts that they might properly be investigated.

IN view of the Delaware County Grand Jury's recent recommendation that naturalization papers be more carefully issued, Judge Clayton announced that hereafter final papers will not be granted to aliens of other counties.

THE Allentown and Bethlehem Rapid Transit Company attempted to lay its tracks at night through Hokendauqua, where the Lehigh Valley Traction Company also claimed rights, but was stopped by an injunction of the latter company.

THE jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree against William Rhine, charged with the murder of Councilman Shaffer at Leechburg.

J. LINCOLN DAVIDSON was sentenced at Beaver to seven years for attempting to kill his father-in-law, Mills Bradshaw.

THE case of Dr. Paul Guilford, of Lebanon charged with administering poison to Agnes Souders, was given to the jury.

REPRESENTATIVES of the agricultural societies of Pennsylvania and Maryland at Harrisburg arranged for a number of racing meetings through the Fall.

Reading's Board of Health decided to establish a small-pox hospital near the city.

THE Reading and Lehigh Valley Railroads have abandoned the plan of having an exhibit at the Chicago Fair.

JOSEPH LAVAZKAS and John Gaydos, Polish miners, fell down a manway in Stockton Colliery, Hazleton, and were killed.

COATESVILLE has been selected as a site for the power plant for the new Philadelphia and Lancaster electric railway. City Council at a meeting in granting the company the right to operate a road through the city made this a provision of the ordinance. The works will cover several acres of ground and will cost over $400,000. The road must be in operation within a year.

JAMES SARODIRE, an Italian employed in a quarry at Moyertown, was instantly killed by a premature explosion. Salvadore Donavidocoloia, a fellow workman, was fatally injured.

WILLIAM SICHELSTIEL, aged 13, employed at the Martin car bags works, York, was terribly and probably fatally injured. He was on the third floor and, as the elevator rapidly came up, he jumped on it and endeavored to catch the rope to stop it. He missed the rope and was caught across the breast between the fourth floor and the elevator platform.

THE fire is still burning in No. 3 mine of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company at Honeybrook, and it is feared the land above will collapse.

CHARLES HOLLAND, of Port Kennedy, attacked with an axe and probably fatally injured John Kaufman, of Valley Forge. The crime was committed at the former's house at Port Kennedy.

A. B. SCHOOLEY, who lived near Wilkes-Barre, leaped 100 feet off a bridge into the Susquehanna River and was drowned after floating a quarter of a mile before several thousand people who were helpless along the banks.

A MINER'S LAMP DID IT.

One Man Killed and Three Fatally Injured by an Explosion.

One man was killed and three badly, if not fatally, injured by an explosion of gas at Oak Hill colliery, near Minersville, Pa. When the men came to work, as is customary, they received their orders from the fire boss, who informed them that the mine was clear of gas. The men went to work in different parts of the mine. Within half an hour after the whistle blew a terrible explosion occurred, which was felt in every part of the mine, and even on the surface a severe shock was felt. Down below, rock, coal and timbers were hurled in all directions. The explosion occurred in the east gangway on the lower drift. A miner entered an old breast when his lamp ignited a body of gas which had accumulated there unknown to the bosses, with the direful result above stated.

Oak Hill colliery is located near Mine Hill Gap, about six miles from Pottsville, and is owned by Leisenring & Co., of Mauch Chunk.

TWENTY KILLED IN MADRID

A Score or More of Persons Perish in the Destruction of Their Homes.

At three o'clock in the morning fire broke out in a pastry cook's shop in Saint Sebastian. A keg of spirits exploded and spread the fire to the adjoining houses, which were densely tenanted.

All the occupants were sleeping and the flames were around them before they could be warned.

Two families on the top floor of a four-story house were suffocated in their beds. Fifteen persons jumped from the windows. Ten of them were killed and three received mortal injuries.

Twenty-one persons are known to have perished and several others whose fate is unknown are believed to have been burned or crushed in the ruins.

AWAKENED IN HIS COFFIN.

Singular Experience of a Tennesseean. Said to Have Been to Heaven.

There is much excitement in the community of Marshall's Chapel, Milan, Tenn., over the death of Robert Bell, who apparently died after a short illness of typhoid fever. His body was prepared for burial and preparations made for the funeral.

In the midst of the services at the church a noise was heard in the coffin. Quickly bursting the lid Mr. Bell sat up, was removed to his home and in a few hours was feeling much better. He claimed to have been in heaven and seen many friends.

His wonderful stories drew many people to the house. Sunday he became sick and suddenly called out, "They are coming for me," and fell back dead. His physician claims that he was in a trance and, awakening in a coffin, his mind was wrecked.

THREE NEW MINISTERS.

The American Envoys to France, Germany and Denmark.

Ex-Senator James B. Eustis, of Louisiana, in the List.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate:

James B. Eustis, of Louisiana, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to France.

Theodore Runyon, of New Jersey, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany.

John E. Risley, of New York, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Denmark.

Justice James G. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh Judicial Circuit.

Walter D. Dabney, of Virginia, to be solicitor for the Department of State.

Charles B. Stuart, of Texas, to be Judge of the United States Court for the Indian Territory.

To be marshals of the United States—David T. Guyton, of Mississippi, for the Northern district of Mississippi; William P. Hawkins, of Indiana, for the district of Indiana; Abner Gaines, of Arkansas, for the Eastern district of Arkansas; James J. McAlester, of the Indian Territory for the United States Court for the Indian Territory.

To be attorneys of the United States—Frank B. Burke, of Indiana, for the district of Indiana; Clifford L. Jackson, of the Indian Territory, to be attorney of the United States Court for the Indian Territory; Joseph W. House, of Arkansas, for the Eastern district of Arkansas.

Ernest P. Baldwin, of Maryland, to be first auditor of the treasury.

Thomas Holcomb, of Delaware, to be fifth auditor of the treasury.

Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, to be commissioner of railroads.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations:

Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, to be assistant secretary of state.

Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico.

James B. Eustis, of Louisiana, to be minister to France.

Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States at London.

Robert A. Maxwell, of New York, to be fourth assistant postmaster general.

Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, to be commissioner of railroads.

Wm. McAdoo, of New Jersey, to be assistant secretary of the navy.

Dale J. Crittenberger to be postmaster at Anderson, Ind.

Chas. H. Long, postmaster at Tipton, Ia

Stephen Smith, postmaster at Tama, Ia

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.

FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$ 4 80	@ $ 4 85	
High Grade Extra	4 00	4 10	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	70	73	
CORN—No. 2 White	48	49	
Yellow	49	50	
Ear Yellow per bri	2 65	2 70	
OATS—Southern & Penn.	38	41	
Western White	38	42	
Mixed	37	38	
RYE—No. 2	60	61½	
HAY—Choice Timothy	17 00	17 50	
Good to Prime	16 00	16 50	
STRAW—Rye in car ids.	12 00	12 50	
Wheat Blocks	6 50	7 00	
Oat Blocks	9 00	9 50	

CANNED GOODS.

TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	$ 90	@ $ 1 20	
No. 2	82½	85	
PEAS—Standards	1 20	1 40	
Seconds		1 00	
CORN—Dry Pack		1 10	
Moist		1 00	

HIDES.

CITY STEERS	$ 8	@ $ 8½	
City Cows	8	8½	
Southern No. 2	5½	5¾	

POTATOES & VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Burbanks	$ 80	@ $ 85	
Va. Yellow	4 00	4 25	
Yams	2 25	3 00	
ONIONS	95	1 05	

PROVISIONS.

HOGS PRODUCTS—shlds.	10½@	11	
Clear ribsides	11	11½	
Bacon sides	12	12½	
Hams	15	15½	
Mess Pork, per bar		20 50	
LARD—Crude		13	
Best refined		14	

BUTTER.

BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 29	@ $ 30	
Under fine	27	28	
Roll	26	27	

CHEESE.

CHEESE—N.Y. Factory	12½	@ $ 13	
N. Y. flats	13	13½	
Skim Cheese	8	11	

EGGS.

EGGS—State	$ 15	@ $ 16	
North Carolina	14	15	

POULTRY.

CHICKENS—Hens	$ 12	@ $ 12½	
Turkeys	16	17	
Ducks, per lb	14	15	

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$ 1 50	@ $ 1 50	
Sound common	3 00	4 00	
Middling	6 00	8 00	
Fancy	12 00	13 00	

LIVE STOCK.

BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 5 50	@ $ 5 75	
Good to Fair	4 75	5 25	
SHEEP	4 00	5 75	
Hogs	7 00	7 50	

FURS AND SKINS.

MUSKRAT	$ 10	@ $ 11	
Raccoon	40	45	
Red Fox	—	1 00	
Skunk Black	—	80	
Opossum	22	23	
Mink	—	80	
Otter	—	6 00	

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 15	@ $ 4 25	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	74½	74¾	
RYE—Western	60	64	
CORN—No. 2	52½	52¾	
OATS—No. 3	38½	39	
BUTTER—State	22	28	
EGGS—State	16	17	
CHEESE—State	10	12	

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@ $ 4 00	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	73	73¼	
CORN—No. 3	49	49¼	
OATS—No 2	40	41½	
BUTTER—State	29	30	
EGGS—Penn. fst	17	17½	

...'S HUSKING PARTY.

NEW ENGLAND BALLAD.

BY DEXTER SMITH.

...eadows gleam the snow drifts
...the glances of the moon;
...he lane the snowbells jingle
...n glad, youthful hearts in tune.

...h the old barn's slanting rafters
...igh are piled the ears of corn,
their sheaths of yellow velvet,
Soon to be by deft hands torn.

Softly beam the rays from lanterns
O'er the merry huskers hung;
As they sit around the circle
Jokes fly fast and songs are sung.

On a table near the haymow,
With the whitest cover dressed,
Pans of doughnuts—mugs of cider
Wait the busy workers' rest.

O what happy shouts of laughter
When the hand of lad or miss
Rarely a red ear discovers
And the young man cla'ms a kiss!

None are merrier than Huldah,
Who from barn to house oft goes.
She expects her cl'y cousin,
He'll eclipse the country beaux.

Now the floor is cleared for dancing,
And the fiddler, Gran'ther Poole,
Loudly calls the changing figures,
Mounted on a milking stool.

Gracefully the guests are bowing;
Forward, backward, toe and heel,
In the movements alternating,
Tripping the Virginia reel.

Talk of city hops and functions—
The Four Hundred's gilded yarn—
They are dull beside the frolics
Pure and sweet in Brown's old barn!

Hark! The bells are sounding nearer,
Huldah's city guest arrives;
With him comes a youth from Ireland,
Who to learn our manners strives.

Huldah, beaming fresh, and rosy,
Queen of beauty and of grace,
Finds herself, on introduction,
In the stranger's firm embrace.

She starts back in consternation,
While the young man, blushing, too,
Turning to her cousin, whispers,
"That's what you told me to do!"

"Never!" says the city cousin,
"You misund..rstood, 'tis clear,"
"But," the Irish boy continues,
"You said kiss the first red ear!"

Then there came full explanations;
Girls' ears versus ears of corn;
And the dancing and the feasting
Lasted till the early morn.

Huldah, happy with her husband,
In her heart holds winter dear,
And he, blessing Yankee customs,
Never sees the corn's red ear

That he does not well remember
One glad night in Cedartown,
When he saw the frightened glitter
In the eyes of Huldah Brown.

QUASTANA, THE BRIGAND.

BY ALPHONSE DAUDET.

I.

Misadventures? Well, if I were an author by profession I could make a pretty big book of the administrative mishaps which befel me during the three years I spent in Corsica as legal adviser to the French Prefecture. Here is one which will probably amuse you:

I had just entered upon my duties at Ajaccio. One morning I was at the club, reading the papers which had just arrived from Paris, when the Prefect's man servant brought me a note, hastily written in pencil: "Come at once; I want you. We have got the brigand, Quastana." I uttered an exclamation of joy and went off as fast as I could to the Prefecture. I must tell you, that under the Empire, the arrest of a Corsican banditto was looked upon as a brilliant exploit, and meant promotion, especially if you threw a certain dash of romance about it in your official report.

Unfortunately brigands had become scarce. The people were getting more civilized and the vendetta was dying out. If by chance a man did kill another in a row, or do something which made it advisable for him to keep clear of the police, he generally bolted to Sardinia instead of turning brigand. This was not to our liking; for no brigand, no promotion. However, our Prefect had succeeded in finding one; he was an old rascal, Quasiana by name, who, to avenge the murder of his brother, had killed, goodness knows how many people. He had been pursued with vigor, but had escaped, and after a time the hue and cry had subsided and he had been forgotten.

Fifteen years had passed, and the man had lived in seclusion, but our Prefect, having heard of the affair and obtained a clew to his whereabouts, endeavored to capture him with no more success than his predecessor. We were beginning to despair of our promotion; you can, therefore, imagine how pleased I was to receive the note from my chief.

I found him in his study talking very confidently to a man of the true Corsician peasant type.

"This is Quastana's cousin," said the Prefect to me, in a low tone. "He lives in the little village of Solenzara, just above Porto-Vecchio, and the brigand pays him a visit every Sunday evening to have a game of scopa. Now, it seems that these two had some words the other Sunday, and this fellow is determined to have revenge; so he proposes to hand his cousin over to justice, and, between you me, I believe he means it. But, as I want to make the capture myself, and in as brilliant a manner as possible, it is advisable to take precautions in order not to expose the Governmment to ridicule. That's what I want you for. You are quite a stranger in the country, and nobody knows you; I want you to go and see for certain if it really is Quastana who goes to this man's house."

"But I have never seen this Quastana," I began.

My chief pulled out his pocketbook and drew forth a photograph much the worse for wear.

"Here you are!" he exclaimed. "The rascal had the cheek to have his portrait taken last year at Porto-Vecchio."

While we were looking at the photo the peasant drew near and I saw his eyes flash vengefully; but the look quickly vanished and his face assumed its usual stolid appearance.

"Are you not afraid that the presence of a stranger will frighten your cousin and make him stay away on the following Sunday?" we asked.

"No!" replied the man. "He is too fond of cards. Besides, there are many new faces about here now on account of the shooting. I'll say that this gentleman has come for me to show him where the game is to be found."

Thereupon we made an appointment for the next Sunday, and the fellow walked off without the least conpunction for his dirty trick. When he was gone the Prefect impressed upon me the necessity for keeping the matter very quiet, because he intended that nobody else should share the credit of the capture. I assured him that I would not breathe a word, thanked him for his kindness in asking me to assist him, and we separated to go to our work and dream of promotion.

The next morning I set out in full shooting costume, and took the coach which does the journey from Ajaccio to Bastia. For those who love nature there is no better ride in the world, but I was too busy with my castles in the air to notice any of the beauties of the landscape.

At Bonifacio we stopped for dinner. When I got in the coach again, just a little elevated by the contents of a good sized bottle, I found that I had a fresh traveling companion, who had taken a seat next to me. He was an official at Bastia, and I had already met him; a man about my own age, and a native of Paris like myself. A decent sort of a fellow.

You are probably aware that the Administration, as represented by the Prefect, etc., and the magistrature never got on well together; in Corsica it is worse than elsewhere. The seat of the administration is at Ajaccio, that of the magistrature at Bastia; we two, therefore, belonged to hostile parties. But when you are a long way from home and meet some one from your native place, you forget all else, and talk of the old country.

We were fast friends in less than no time, and were consoling each other for being in "exile" as he termed it. The bottle of wine had loosened my tongue, and I soon told him, in strict confidence, that I was looking forward to going back to France to take up some good post as a reward for my share in the capture of Quastana, whom we hoped to arrest at his cousin's house one Sunday evening. When my companion got off the coach at Porto-Vecchio, we felt as though we had known each other for years.

I arrived at Solenzara between four and five o'clock. The place is populated in winter by workmen, fishermen and custom officials, but in summer every one who can shifts his quarters up in the mountains on account of fever. The village, therefore, was nearly deserted when I reached it that Sunday afternoon.

I entered a small inn and had something to eat while waiting for Matteo. Time went on and the fellow did not put in an appearance; the innkeeper began to look at me suspiciously and I felt rather uncomfortable. At last there came a knock, and Matteo entered.

"He has come to my house," he said, raising his hat. "Will you follow me there?"

We went outside. It was very dark and windy; we stumbled along a stony path for about three miles—a narrow path, full of small stones and overgrown with luxuriant vegetation, which prevented us from going quickly.

"That's my house," said Matteo, pointing among the bushes to a light which was flickering at a short distance from us.

A minute later we were confronted by a big dog, who barked furiously at us. One would have imagined that he meant to stop us going farther along the road.

"Here, Bruccio, Bruccio!" cried my guide—then, leaning toward me, he said: "That's Quastana's dog. A ferocious animal. He has no equal for keeping watch." Turning to the dog again, he called out:—"That's all right, old fellow—do you take us for policemen?"

The enormous animal quieted down and came and sniffed around our legs. It was a splendid Newfoundland dog, with a thick, white, wooly coat, which had obtained for him the name of Bruccio (white cheese). He ran out in front of us to the house—a kind of stone hut, with a large hole in the roof, which did duty for both chimney and window.

In the centre of the room stood a rough table, around which were several "seats" made of portions of trunks of trees, hacked into shape with a chopper. A torch stuck in a piece of wood gave a flickering light, around which flew a swarm of moths and other insects.

At the table sat a man who looked like an Indian or Provincial fishermen, with a shrewd, sunburnt, clean shaven face. He was leaning over a pack of cards and was enveloped in a cloud of tobacco smoke.

"Cousin Quastana," said Matteo as we went in, "this is a gentleman who is going a shooting with me in the morning. He will sleep here to-night, so as to be close to the spot in good time to-morrow."

When you have been an outlaw and had to fly for your life you look with suspicion upon a stranger. Quastana looked me straight in the eyes, for a second; then, apparently satisfied, he saluted me and took no further notice of me. Two minutes later the cousins were absorbed in a game of scops.

It is astonishing what a mania for card playing existed in Corsica at that time, and it is probably the same now. The clubs and cafes were watched by the police, for the young men ruined themselves at a game called bouillotte. In the villages it was the same; the peasants were mad for a game at cards, and when they had no money they played for their pipes, knives, sheep—anything.

I watched the two men with great interest as they sat opposite each other silently playing the game. They watched each other's movements, the cards either faced downward upon the table or carefully held so that the opponent might not catch a glimpse of them, and gave an occasional quick glance at their "hand" without losing sight of the other player's face. I was especially interested in watching Quastana. The photograph was a very good one, but it could not reproduce the sunburnt face, the vivacity and agility of movement, surprising in a man of his age, and the hoarse, hollow voice peculiar to those who spend most of their time in solitude.

Between two and three hours passed in this way, and I had some difficulty in keeping awake in the stuffy air of the hut and the long stretches of silence broken only by an occasional exclamation: "Seventeen!" "Eighteen!" From time to time I was aroused by a heavy gust of wind, or a dispute between the players.

Suddenly there was a savage bark from Bruccio, like a cry of alarm. We all sprang up, and Quastana rushed out of the door, returning an instant afterward and seizing his gun. With an exclmation of rage he darted out of the door again and was gone.

Matteo and I were looking at one another in surprise, when a dozen armed men entered and called upon us to surrender. And in less time than it takes to tell you we were on the ground, bound and prisoners. In vain I tried to make the gendarmes understand who I was; they would not listen to me. "That's all right; you will have an opportunity of making an explanation when we get to Bastia."

They dragged us to our feet and drove us out with the butt ends of their carbines. Handcuffed, and pushed about by one and another, we reached the bottom of the slope, where a prison van was waiting for us—a vile box, without ventilation and full of vermin—into which we were thrown and driven to Bastia, escorted by gendarmes with drawn swords.

A nice position for a Government official!

It was broad daylight when we reached Bastia. The Public Prosecutor, the colonel of gendarmes, and the governor of the prison were impatiently awaiting us. I never saw a man look more astonished than the corporal in charge of the escort, as, with a triumphant smile, he led me to these gentlemen, and saw them hurry toward me with all sorts of apologies, and take off the handcuffs.

"What! Is it you?" exclaimed the Public Prosecutor. "Have these idiots really arrested you? But how did it come about—what is the meaning of it?"

Explanations followed. On the previous day the Public Prosecutor had received a telegram from Porto-Vecchio, informing him of the presence of Quastana in the locality, and giving precise details as to where and when he could be found. The name of Porto-Vicchio opened my eyes; it was that traveling companions of mine who had played me this shabby trick! He was the Prosecutor's deputy.

"But, my dear sir," said the Public Prosecutor, "whoever would have expected to see you in shooting costume in the house of the brigand's cousin? We have given you rather a bad time of it, but I know you will not bear malice, and you will prove it by coming to breakfast with me." Then turning to the corporal, and pointing to Matteo, he said:—"Take this fellow away; we will deal with him in the morning."

The unfortunate Matteo remained dumb with fright; he looked appealingly at me, and I, of course, could not do otherwise than explain matters. Taking the Prosecutor on one side I told him that Matteo was really assisting the Prefect to capture the brigand; but as I told him all about the matter his face assumed a hard, judicial expression.

"I am sorry for the Prefecture," he said; but I have Quastana's cousin and I won't let him go! He will be tried with some peasants, who are accused of having supplied the brigand with provisions."

"But I repeat that this man is really in the service of the Prefecture," I protested.

"So much the worse for the Prefecture," said he with a laugh. "I am going to give the administration a lesson it won't forget, and teach it not to meddle with what doesn't concern it. There is only one brigand in Corscia, and you want to take him! He's my game, I tell you. The Prefect knows that, yet he tries to forestall me! Now I will pay him out. Matteo shall be tried; he will, of course, appeal to your side; there will be a great to-do, and the brigand will be put on his guard against his cousin and gentlemen of the Prefecture who go shooting."

Well, he kept his word. We had to appear on behalf of Matteo, and we had a nice time of it in the court. I was the laughing stock of the place. Matteo was acquitted, but he could no longer be of use to us, because Quastana was forewarned. He had to quit the country.

As to Quastana, he was never caught. He knew the country, and every peasant was secretly ready to assist him; and although the soldiers and gendarmes tried their best to take him, they could not manage it. When I left the island he was still at liberty, and I never heard anything about his capture since.—[The Strand Magazine.

A Fish That Could Talk.

A natural curiosity captured on the coast of Africa on May 5th, 1854, by Signor Cavana and exhibited in all the great cities of Europe during the years 1859, 1860, 1861 and 1862, where it was advertised as the "Talking Fish," was, in reality, a species of the African seal well known to naturalists on account of its wonderful powers of mimicry. This particular animal was about twelve feet in length and weighed something over 800 pounds. It had a fine dog-like head and large beautiful black eyes, which seemed to sparkle with intelligence whenever the creature was spoken to by anyone. It was very docile, and, when told to dance, would roll over and over in its bathtub, with first tail and then head above the water, all the time chattering as though enjoying the sport as much as the spectators did. It soon learned many odd tricks and, it is claimed, learned to articulate at least three words very plainly, viz: "Mamma," "papa," and "John," the last being its keeper's name. When told to pray it would clasp its "flippers" in the attitude of supplication and put on a sanctimonious look that could hardly be equaled.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Religion at Home." (Issued from Chicago, Ill.)

TEXT: *"As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord."*—Joshua xxiv., 15.

Absurd, Joshua! You will have no time for family religion; you are a military character, and your time will be taken up with affairs connected with the army, you are a statesman, and your time will be taken up with public affairs; you are the Washington, the Wellington, the McMahon of the Israelitish host; you will have a great many questions to settle; you will have no time for religion. But Joshua, with the same voice with which he commanded the sun and moon to halt and stack arms of light on the parade ground of the heavens, says, "As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord."

Before we adopt the resolution of this old soldier we want to be certain it is a wise resolution. If religion is going to put my piano out of tune, and clog the feet of the children racing through the hall, and sour the bread, and put crape on the doorbell, I do not want it in my house. I once gave $6 to hear Jenny Lind warble. I have never given a cent to hear any one groan. Will this religion spoken of in my text do anything for the dining hall, for the nursery, for the parlor for the sleeping apartment?

It is a great deal easier to invite a disagreeable guest than to get rid of him. If you do not want religion, you had better not ask it to come, for after coming it may stay a great while. Isaac Watts went to visit St. Thomas and Lady Abney at their place in Theobald and was to stay a week and staid thirty-five years, and if religion once gets into your household the probability is it will stay there forever.

Now, the question I want to discuss is, What will religion do for the household? Question the first. What did it do for your father's house if you were brought up in a Christian home?

That whole scene has vanished, but it comes back to-day. The hour for morning prayers came. You were invited in. Somewhat fidgety, you sat and listened. Your father made no pretention to rhetorical reading, and he just went through the chapter in a plain, straightforward way. Then you all knelt. It was about the same prayer morning by morning and night by night, for he had the same sins to ask pardon for, and he had the same blessings, for which to be grateful day after day and year after year.

The prayer was longer than you would like to have had it, for the game at ball was waiting, or the skates were lying under the shed, or the schoolbooks needed one or two more looking at the lessons. Your parents, somewhat rheumatic and stiffened with age, found it difficult to rise from their kneeling. The chair at which they knelt is gone, the Bible out of which they read has perhaps fallen to pieces, the parents are gone, the children scattered north, east, south and west, but that whole scene flashes upon your memory to-day.

Was that morning and evening exercise in your father's house debasing or elevating? Is it not among the most sacred reminiscences? You were not as devotional as some of the older members of your father's house who were kneeling with you at the time, and you did not bow your head as closely as they did, and you looked around and you saw just the posture your father and mother assumed while they were kneeling on the floor. The whole scene is so photographed on your memory that if you were an artist you could draw it now just as they knelt.

For how much would you have that scene obliterated from your memory? It all comes back to-day, and you are in the homestead again. Father is there, mother is there, all of you children are there. It is the same old prayer, opening with the same petition, closing with the same thanksgiving. The family prayers of 1840-50 as fresh in your memory as though they were uttered yesterday. The tear that starts from your eye melts all that scene. Gone, is it? Why, many a time it has held you steady in the struggle of life. You once started for a place, and that memory jerked you back, and you could not enter.

The broken prayer of your father has had more effect on you than all you ever read in Shakespeare and Milton and Tennyson and Dante. You have gone over mountains and across seas. You never for a moment got out of sight of that domestic altar. Oh, my friends, is it your opinion this morning that the 10 or 15 minutes substracted from each day for family devotion was an economy or a waste of time in your father's household? I think some of us are coming to the conclusion that the religion which was in our father's house would be a very appropriate religion for our homes. If family prayers did not damage that household, there is no probability that they will damage our household.

"Is God dead?" said a child to her father. "No," he replied. "Why do you ask that?" "Well," she said, "when mother was living, we used to have prayers, but since her death we haven't had family prayers, and I didn't know but that God was dead too." A family that is launched in the morning with family prayers is well launched. Breakfast over, the family scatter, some to school, some to household duties, some to business. During the day there will be a thousand perils abroad—perils of the street car, of the scaffolding, of the ungoverned horse, of the misstep, of the aroused temper, of multitudinous temptations to do wrong.

Somewhere between 7 o'clock in the morning and 10 o'clock at night there may be a moment when you will be in urgent need of God. Besides that, family prayers will be a secular advantage. A father went into the war to serve his country. His children stayed and cultivated the farm. His wife prayed. One of the sons said afterward, "Father is fighting, and we are digging, and mother is praying." "Ah," said some one, "praying and digging and fighting will bring us out of our national troubles.

We may pray in the morning, "Give us this day our daily bread," and sit down in idleness and starve to death; but prayer and hard work will give a livelihood to any family. Family religion pays for both worlds. Let us have an altar in each one of our households. You may not be able to formulate a prayer. Then there are Philip Henry's prayers, and there are McDuff's prayers, and there are Philip Doddridge's prayers, and there are the Episcopal church prayers, and there are scores of books with supplications just suited to the domestic circle.

"Oh," says some man, "I don't feel competent to lead my household in prayer." Well, I do not know that it is your duty to lead. I think perhaps it is sometimes better for the mother of the household to lead. She knows better the wants of the household. She can read the Scriptures with a more tender enunciation. She knows more of God. I will not be plainly understood when I say she prays better. Oh, these mothers decide almost everything! Nero's mother was a murderess. Lord Byron's mother was haughty and impious. You might have guessed that from their children.

Walter Scott's mother was fond of poetry. Washington's mother was patriotic. Samuel Budget's mother was a thorough Christian. St. Bernard's mother was noble minded. So you might have guessed from their children. Good men always have good mothers. There may once in ten or twenty years be an exception to the rule, but it is only an exception. Benjamin West's mother kissed him after she had seen his first wonderful sketch with the pencil. Benjamin West afterward said, "That kiss made me a painter."

A young man received a furlough to return from the army to his father's house. Afterward he took the furlough back to the officer, saying, "I would like to postpone my visit for two weeks." At the end of the two weeks he came and got the furlough. He was asked why he waited. "Well," he replied, "When I left home I told my mother I would be a Christian in the army, and I was resolved not to go home until I could answer her first question." Oh, the almost omnipotent power of the mother! But if both the father and the mother be right, then the children are almost sure to be right. The young people may make a wide curve from the straight path, but they are almost sure to come back to the right road. It may not be until the death of one of the parents.

How often it is that we hear some one say, "Oh, he was a wild young man, but since his father's death he has been different!" The fact is that the father's coffin or the mother's coffin is often the altar of repentance for the child. Oh, that was a stupendous day, the day of father's burial. It was not the officiating clergyman who made the chief impression, nor the sympathizing mourners. It was the father asleep in the casket.

The hands that had toiled for that household so long, folded. The brain cooled off after twenty or forty years of anxiety about how to put that family in right position. The lips closed after so many years of good advice. There are more tears falling in mother's grave than in father's grave, but over the father's tomb I think there is a kind of awe. It is at that marble pillar many a young man has been revolutionized.

Oh, young man with cheek flushed with dissipation! how long is it since you have been out to your father's grave? Will you not go this week? Perhaps the storms of the last few days may have bent the headstone until it leans far over. You had better go out and see whether the lettering has been defaced. You had better go out and see whether the gate of the lot is closed. You had better go and see if you cannot find a sermon in the springing grass. Oh, young man, go out this week and see your father's grave!

Religion did so much for our Christian ancestry, are we not ready this morning to be willing to receive it into our own households? If we do receive it, let it come through the front door, not through the back door. In other words, do not let us smuggle it in. There are a great many families who want to be religious, but they do not want anybody outside to know it. They would be mortified to death if you caught them at their family prayers. They would not sing in the worship for fear the neighbors would hear them. They do not have prayers when they have company.

They do not know much about the nobility of the western trapper. A traveler going along was overtaken by night and a storm, and he entered a cabin. There were firearms hung up around the cabin. He was alarmed. He had a large amount of money with him, but he did not dare to venture on into the night in the storm. He did not like the looks of the household. After awhile the father, the western trapper, came in, gun on shoulder, and when the traveler looked at him he was still more affrighted.

After awhile the family were whispering together in one corner of the room, and the traveler thought to himself: "Oh! now my time has come; I wish I was out in the storm and in the night rather than here." But the swarthy man came up to him and said: "Sir, we are a rough people; we get our living by hunting, and we are very tired when the night comes; but before going to bed we always have a habit of reading a little out of the Bible and having prayers, and I think we will have our usual custom to-night, and if you don't believe in that kind of thing if you will just step outside the door for a little while I will be much obliged to you."

Oh! there are many Christian parents who have not half the courage of that western trapper. They do not want their religion projecting too conspicuously. They would like to have it near by so as to call on it in case of a funeral, but as to having it dominant in the household from the 1st of January, 7 o'clock a. m., to the 31st of December, 10 o'clock p. m., they do not want it. They would rather die and have their families perish with them than to cry out in the bold words of the soldier in my text, "As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord."

There was, in my ancestral line, an incident so strangely impressive that it seems more like romance than reality. It has sometimes been so inaccurately put forth that I now give you the true incident. My grandfather and grandmother, living at Somerville, N. J., went to Baskinridge to witness a revival under the ministry of the Rev. Dr. Finley. They came home so impressed with what they had seen that they resolved on the salvation of their children.

The young people of the house were to go off for an evening party, and my grandmother said:

"Now, when you are all ready for the party, come to my room, for I have something very important to tell you." All ready for departure, they came to her room, and she said to them, "Now, I want you to remember, while you are away this evening, that I am all the time in this room praying for your salvation, and I shall not cease praying until you get back." The young people went to the party, but amid the loudest hilarities of the night they could not forget that their mother was praying for them. The evening passed, and the night passed.

The next day my grandparents heard an outcry in an adjoining room, and they went in and found their daughter imploring the salvation of the gospel. The daughter told them that her brothers were at the barn and at the wagon house under powerful conviction of sin. They went to the barn. They found my Uncle Jehiah, who afterward became a minister of the gospel, crying to God for mercy. They went to the wagon house. They found their son David, who afterward became my father, imploring God's pardon and mercy. Before a great while the whole family were saved, and David went and told the story to a young woman to whom he was affianced, who as a result of the story became a Christian, and from her own lips—my mother's—I have received the incident.

The story of that converted household ran through all the neighborhood from family to family until the whole region was whelmed with religious awakening, and at the next communion in the village church at Somerville over 200 souls stood up to profess the faith of the gospel. My mother, carrying the memory of this scene from early womanhood into further life, in after years was resolved upon the salvation of her children, and for many years every week she met three other Christian mothers to pray for the salvation of their families. I think that all the members of those families were saved—myself, the youngest and last.

There were 12 of us children. I trace the whole line of mercy back to that hour when my Christian grandmother sat in her room imploring the blessing of God upon her children. Nine of her descendants became preachers of the gospel. Many of her descendants are in heaven, many of them still in the Caristian conflict. Did it pay for her to spend the whole evening in prayer for her household? Ask her before the throne of God, surrounded by her children. In the presence of the Christian church to-day I make this record of ancestral piety. Oh, there is a beauty, and a tenderness, and a sublimity in family religion!

There are but four or five pictures in the old family Bible that I inherited, but Dore never illustrated a Bible as that book is illustrated to my eyes. Through it I can see into marriages and burials, joys and sorrows, meetings and partings, Thanksgiving days and Christian festivals, cradles and deathbeds. Old old book, speak out and tell of the sorrows comforted and of the dying hours irradiated. Old, old book, the hands that held thee are ashes, the eyes that perused thee are closed. What a pillar thou wouldst make for a dying head. I salute all the memories of the past when I press it to my heart and when I press it to my lips.

Oh, that family Bible! The New Testament in small type is not worthy of being called by that name. Have a whole Bible in large type, with the family record of marriages and births and deaths. What if the curious should turn over the leaves to see how old you are? You are younger now than you will ever be again. The curious will find out from those with whom you have played in your childhood how old you are. Have a family Bible. It will go down from generation to generation, full of holy memories. A hundred years after you are dead it will be a benediction to those who come after you. Other books, worn out or fallen apart, will be flung to the garret or the cellar, but this will be inviolate, and it will be your protest for centuries against iniquity and in behalf of righteousness.

Oh, when we see what family religion did for our father's household, do we not want it to come into the dining-room to break the bread, into the nursery to bless the young, into the parlor to purify the socialities, into the library to control the reading, into the bedroom to hallow the slumber, into the hall to watch our going out and our coming in? Aye, there are hundreds of voices in this house ready to cry out: "Yes! Yes! As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord."

There are two arms to this subject. The one arm puts its hand on all parents. It says to them: "Don't interfere with your children's welfare, don't interfere with their eternal happiness, don't you by anything you do put out your foot and trip them into ruin. Start them under the shelter, the insurance, the everlasting help of Christian parentage. Catechisms will not have them, though catechisms are good. The rod will not save them, though the rod may be necessary. Lessons of virtue will not save them, though they are very important. Becoming a through and through, up and down, out and out Christian yourself will make them Christians."

The other arm of this subject puts its hand upon those who had a pious bringing up, but who as yet have disappointed the expectations excited in regard to them. I said that children brought up in Christian households, though they might make a wide curve, were very apt to come back to the straight path. Have you not been curving out long enough, and is it not most time for you to begin to curve in?

"Oh," you say, "they were too rigid." Well now, my brother, I think you have a pretty good character considering what you say your parents were. Do not boast too much about the style in which your parents brought you up. Might it not be possible that you would be an exception to the general rule laid down, and that you might spend your eternity in a different world from that in which your parents are spending theirs?

I feel anxious about you; you feel anxious about yourself. Oh, cross over into the right path. If your parents prayed for you twice a day, each of them twice a day for 20 years, that would make 29,000 prayers for you. Think of them!

By the memory of the cradle in which your childhood was rocked with the feet that long ago ceased to move, by the crib in which your own children slumber night by night under God's protecting care, by the two graves in which sleep those two old hearts that beat with love so long for your welfare, and by the two graves in which you, now the living father and mother, will find your last repose, I urge you to the discharge of your duty.

Though parents may in covenant be
And have their heaven in view,
They are not happy till they see
Their children happy too.

Oh, you departed Christian ancestry, fathers and mothers in glory, bend from the skies to-day and give new emphasis to what you told us on earth with many tears and anxieties! Keep a place for us by your blissful side, for to-day, in the presence of earth and heaven and hell, and by the help of the cross and amid overwhelming and gracious memories, we resolve, each one for himself, "As for me and my house we will serve the Lord."

Civilization Brings Short Sight.

The subject of shortsightedness in animals was under consideration at a meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine, when M. Motals, of Angers, maintained that this defect in vision is one of the products of civilization. An unexpected proof of this view was found in the condition of wild beasts, as tigers, lions, etc. M. Motals, having examined their eyes by means of the ophthalmoscope, discovered that those captured after the age of six or eight months retained the long sight natural to them, but that those made captives before that age, and those born in a state of captivity, were short-sighted. Some time since a case was published of a horse in this country that wears spectacles. The farmer who owned him, having come to the conclusion from various symptoms that the horse was shortsighted, got an oculist to take the necessary measurements, and had a pair of spectacles manufactured for him. They were made to fasten firmly into the headstall, so that they did not shake out of place. At first the horse appeared startled by this addition to his harness, but he soon got used to the glasses and liked them.

"If fact," said the owner to a Brooklyn Eagle man, "when I turned him out to pasture he felt uneasy and uncomfortable without his goggles, and one Sunday he hung around the barn and whinnied so plaintively that I put the headstall and goggles on him, and he was so glad that he rubbed my shoulder with his nose." It is thought that the vice of shying, which spoils so many otherwise valuable horses, is induced by shortsightedness. The animals cannot see some particular object sufficiently plainly to feel sure that it is of a harmless nature, and so shies away from it. Owners of dogs may often prove that their pets suffer from short sight, and it will often be found that a dog is unable to recognize people with whose appearance it is most intimate when they are a little way off, while another dog at the same distance has no difficulty whatever in recognizing them. Dogs have been provided with spectacles in the same way as the farmer's horse alluded to, and have been conclusively shown to have derived great benefits from them.—New Orleans Picayune.

Why He Didn't Tell Him.

George Butler, Canon of Winchester Cathedral, was the son of Doctor Butler, the head master of Harrow. The boy grew up to be a dignified and serious man, a power in philanthropy and the church, but that he had a demure sense of humor is shown by one anecdote of his earliest years.

Doctor Butler wore a fine suit of black, with knee breeches and cloth gaiters, and with his powdered hair was a figure calculated to move any schoolboy to admiration and awe. One morning little George watched him as he set out for school, and observed that his father wore only one gaiter. When Doctor Butler returned he said to the lad:

"You were here, George, when I went away this morning. Didn't you see that I had only one gaiter?"

"Yes, papa."

"Then why didn't you tell me?"

"Because," answered George, innocently, "I thought it would amuse the boys."—Philadelphia Record.

Nero was fond of music and attained great proficiency in the art.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. MAR. 30.

THE RACKET

Turn On The Light

We believe "The Racket" system of business will bear the closest examination. As U kno, one price to all, and that the lowest for spot cash, is the rule of the store.

....JUST NOW....

the old-time, long-winded con cerns are telling U "cotton has riz," but a broad smile steals across the face of Racket buyers, as they walk through their favorite store, and find piles of cottons plainly marked in common, everyday "figgers" at a less price than the same goods were last year.

.....JUST IN.....

2440 yards of Eclipse Dress Ginghams—a total eclipse of high prices in this line.

1032 yards of Fine Black Satine. It goes to U less than regular wholesale price.

G. R. SPIGELMEYER,
SHEM SPIGELMEYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

PERSONAL.

——Mr. John Runkle, of Tusseyville, was a welcome visitor at this office.

——Jonas Bible and his son, of Potters Mills, gave our sanctum a call.

——Mr. and Mrs. John Sholl, of Altoona are visiting Mr. Sholl's parents, east of town.

——Miss Mary Tate, of Bellefonte, spent several days with the family of Mr. Cyrus Goss.

——Mr. David Kerr, of near Centre Hill, gave our sanctum a call one day last week.

——Mr. D. G. Meek, of Fairbrook, was a caller at this office on Tuesday morning.

——W. W. Bible, of Centre Hill, gave us a call. He flits from Centre Hill to near Potters Mills.

——Mrs. William Boal and daughter Lizzie, of Earlystown are visiting friends in Tyrone.

——Mr. Henry Emerick, farmer, of Farmers Mills, and an old friend of the REPORTER, gave us a call.

——Rev. Robert O'Boyl, of Bedford county, spent a day in Centre Hall last week.

——Mr. Daniel Hess and Eugene Himes, of Linden Hall, were visitors in town Wednesday.

——William Wagner, student at the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, spent Tuesday with friends in town.

——Adam Ripka and son, now owner and occupant of the Col. Neff farm, at Centre Hill, gave our sanctum a call.

——James Sweetwood, of Centre Hill, gave our sanctum a call, and left some of the needful to keep the REPORTER agoing.

——Miss Anna Mingle, who has been spending a month with friends at Mifflinburg and New Berlin, returned home Monday.

——Mrs. William Allison, nee Maggie Thompson, formerly of this place, bnt now of Howard, Pa., is visiting friends in Centre Hall.

——Cyrus Goss returned Wednesday from Altoona, where he has been employed for the past month. Cyrus will remove his family to Altoona next week.

——Our townsman, Mr. C. F. Romick, will also join the army of flitters this spring, and move to the Armbruster property, north of Farmers Mills. We loose a good citizen.

——Miss Mary Wilson, of Bellefonte, has been spending the past few weeks with Mrs. Olie Maise, who has been confined to the house for some time on account of poor health.

——Frank Hess, mercantile appraiser and one of Philipsburg's rising young men, was around this week, attending to the duties of his office, and gave these Democratic headquarters a pleasant call.

——J. T. Miller, of Potters Mills, gave the REPORTER a call. Mr. Miller is a school teacher of twenty-five years continual service, with a record that places him among the successful pedagogues.

——Rev. James Boal, of Williamsport was in Centre Hall Tuesday looking up a residence and will remove to this place with his family in about two months. Rev. Boal has been compelled to resign his charge owing to declining health and has selected Centre Hall as a suitable place to rest and

DEATH OF DR. GROVE.

A Well Known Physician of Milesburg, Died at His Home Last Week.

Dr. W. C. Grove, a well known physician of Milesburg, died at his home last week. The *Gazette* gives the following particulars:

About two years ago he was out seeing a patient, when on the Divide, about three miles from Milesburg he was caught in a terrible rain and thunder storm. The lightning struck the two horses and the vehicle throwing them over in a ditch. Dr. Grove received such a shock that he became unconscious for some time. The horses were sort of paralyzed, and of course, were unable to move, although they were not killed. It happened that just behind the doctor's conveyance, there were two men in a buggy, who immediately rendered relief. After the doctor had regained consciousness it was found that his mind was affected to the extent that he was not able to tell where he was or what had happened. His friends thought this affliction was only temporary, but instead of getting better he grew worse. He was finally taken to the Danville hospital, but, the authorities seemed to think that he could not be cured. He was brought back to Milesburg and confined to a room in his residence.

On Monday night of last week his wife or his attendant left the room for a few moments. While she was absent Dr. Grove got up, went to one of the front windows and succeeded in getting out on the roof of the porch. He made a misstep and fell to the pavement below. He was picked up and carried into the house in an unconscious condition and so remained up to the time of his death.

Arbor Day.

Governor Pattison has designated April 15th and 29th as Arbor days.

He says in his proclamation:

"The selection of either of the above designated days is left to the discretion of the people in the various sections of the commonwealth, each locality observing that day which is deemed to be the most favorable on account of climate conditions.

Let the people lay aside for a season the habitual activities of the day, and devote sufficient time thereof to plant a forest, fruit or ornamental trees along the public highways and streams in private and public school houses and on the college grounds, in gardens and on the farms, thus promoting the pleasure profit prosperity of the people of the state, providing protection against floods and storms, securing health and comfort, increasing that which is beautiful and pleasing to the eye, comforting to physical life and elevating to the mind and heart, and by associations and meetings, excite public interest and give encouragement to this most commendable work."

State College Exhibit.

The Pennsylvania exhibit of the department of mines and mining for the World's Columbian exposition, under direction of Professor Louis E. Reber, of the State College, is rapidly nearing readiness for shipment to Chicago.

The State College has, gratuitously, granted the commission the use of a large room in the mineralogy building, where a considerable part of the exhibit has been collected and is being catalogued, and especially prepared for installation by Professor Romyn Hitchcock of the Smithsonian institution.

Death of Mrs. Lose.

Mrs. Magdalene Lose, relict of Geo. Lose, who died a number of years ago, died at her home at Potters Mills last week. Mrs. Lose was born in York county, Pa., March 10th, 1817, and died March 20th, 1893, aged 76 years, and 10 days. She was a member of the Evangelical association for fifty-six years. Her body was laid to rest in the Evangelical cemetery at Tusseyville, followed by a large concourse of neighbors and friends. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. C. H. Goodling.

Are Now Settled.

The "moving" part of mankind have now pretty nearly all got to their new places of abode, and partly fixed. To make the stovepipes and carpets fit, may have called up numerous cuss words, from male and female lips, as these are difficulties that generally turn up with each flitting. Stovepipes are obstinate when introduced in a new shanty, and the carpets can't suit themselves to the sizes of rooms—yet carpets and pipes "get there" finally.

Good Success.

Sucker fishermen are having pretty fair luck this season—the fish are the most toothsome in the springtime and winter, being hard and of finer flavor than during the summer. The labor of catching them, however, is unexciting, as they are slovenly and not gamey like the trout.

About Over.

The public sales are about over and the fellows fond of a free lunch will now have to fast until the Sunday school and other picnics start in.

——Lewins, Bellefonte, take the lead in suits for men and boys. Nothing quite so stylish or better made. Call and be convinced.

MRS. ELIZABETH RUNKLE.

One of Centre Hall's Esteemed Citizens Passes Away.

Last Saturday night, about one o'clock, Mrs. Elizabeth Runkle, a highly respected lady of this place, peacefully breathed her last.

Mrs. Runkle had been in poor health for about a year, being afflicted with dropsy and heart disease, but was not confined to her bed until two weeks ago when she grew worse and was not able to leave her room; although not considered dangerously ill until only a few days previous to her death. She bore her sufferings patiently, never complaining.

Mrs. Runkle's maiden name was Lee, she being a daughter of John Lee, of Centre Hill; she was married to Samuel Runkle, who died thirty years ago, and has since remained a widow. Five children survive her, Lizzie and Howard, who were at home with their mother, Mrs. Jerry Condo, of Spring Mills, John, of Tusseyville, and Jacob, of Bellefonte.

Her age was 67 years, 1 month and 16 days. She has for many years been a member of the Presbyterian church. The funeral took place on Tuesday forenoon, services being held at her late residence, conducted by Rev. Baskerville, assisted by Rev Fischer, after which the remains were taken to Tusseyville for interment.

A Great Anthracite Needle.

In the exhibit of a state having such boundless wealth in coal as that of Pennsylvania, it is but natural that coal should be given a prominent place. Probably the most striking feature of Pennsylvania's whole display is her anthracite coal needle. This needle represents a columnar section fifty-four feet high of the mammoth anthracite coal vein, as it is found on the Girard estate, in the mines of the Lehigh Valley Coal company. This pyramid, though constructed in the form of Cleopatra's Needle, represents exactly the height and structure of one of Pennsylvania's large coal veins, the coal and slate seams being distributed in the construction exactly as they occur in the vein from which the material is taken. It will be a speaking expesition to the people of the world of the fact that the coal veins of the state are not only, as is so well known, of vast area, but occur in veins frequently exceeding fifty feet in thickness. By the request of the chief of the department in mines and mining at Chicago, the needle will be erected as the central feature of the mines and mining building, and it probably will be the most conspicuous single exhibit in the entire building.

Out of Debt.

We are informed by one of the boro officials that the boro is out of debt and has a surplus of several hundred dollars on hand. This will please the taxpayer, for in this condition of the treasury no boro tax will need be laid if no money is needed. Fortunately the town is so situated that there is no expense, or so very little that the funds from licenses defray the needed expences under proper management. So long as there is money enough in the treasury from outside sources to pay the boro expenses, there will be no warrant for levying more upon the citizens, if it is not needed.

In Luck.

George Rogers, an impecunious machinist, of Bellefonte, has just received a patent for a steam and hot air car heater, for which he has already been offered $75,000 cash and an equal amount of stock by a New York Railroad company. His invention will be given a final test on the Long Island Railroad next week. We trust the Centre county patentee will make millions out of it.

Cut His Head.

On Monday while Dr. Emerick, of this place, was endeavoring to chop a stick of stove wood, his axe came in contact with the inevitable clothes line, and the stroke was thereby diverted to his head, cutting quite a gash; fortunately the axe was dull otherwise the skull might have been penetrated.

Died at Blue Ball.

Mrs. Mary White died at her home at Blue Ball, on last Thursday, having been a sufferer from asthma and dropsy. She was aged 71 years 9 months ann 2 days. Her body was taken to Pleasant Gap for burial on last Saturday, Rev. W. E. Fischer conducting the funeral services.

Moved on His Farm.

Mr. William Goodhart has moved to his new home near the point of the Centre Hill road and the pike to Spring Mills. James Lee moved on the farm vacated by Mr. Goodhart near Farmers Mills.

New Millinery.

Just received a lot of spring hats and bonnets, flowers and other novelties for spring and summer. Everybody is invited to come and see the stock.

MRS. C. B. BOOB.

——The stock of boots, shoes, and rubber goods sold at Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, is complete in every respect and sold at prices so low that all can purchase.

A VACATION.

Prof. Chriswell on a Tour of Inspection and Investigation.

After a very interesting Local Institute, came a rest for the teachers and pupils of the boro schools. Being of an active and investigating turn of mind, Prof. W. B. Chriswell hied himself off on a tour of inspection and investigation, taking in the coal and iron mines and furnaces, also the whiskey distillery, at Pleasant Gap, all of which places are situated in this county. Prof. has also been to the wonderful Penn cave, with which he was greatly delighted. He evidently is searching for historical facts, data, &c., to write up and lecture upon when he returns to his home in New York. He intends to lecture upon Centre county, its beauties, its people, and its grand scenery and fine institutions of learning. He will also tell the New York Yankees all about the beautiful Keystone state, and will no doubt tell them that Pennsylvania is not called the Keystone state simply because of its position with regard to other states, but because of its superiority over all other states in that which goes to make a great and good state.

We wish Prof. W. B. Chriswell success in his lecturing tour.

OBITUARY.

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove from our midst Mr. G. W. Williams, the father of three of our members, therefore, be it resolved, that while we bow in submission to the Divine will we deeply mourn the loss of a good and faithful citizen; one whose cheerful, useful life made him a favorite of all who knew him, and further,

Resolved, That we sympathize sincerely with the members of the family, and pray that our Father who loves his children dearly, may comfort them; and be it

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and that they also be published in the county papers.

By order of committee of Y. P. S. C. E., of Boalsburg.

MISS M. LAURA WOODS,
MISS EMMA KUHN,
MR. R. B. HARRISON.

The Great Ejectment Case.

The famous ejectment case between the Tyrone Mining and Manufacturing Company, plaintiff, and James Cross, defendant, ended Saturday night, the jury finding for the plaintiff. The trial of the case took up the whole week and the costs now aggregate $50,000. It will again be appealed to in the Supreme Court.

The fight is over one hundred acres of valuable ore lands in the west end of Penns valley, this county. Lute Emerick and John T. Lee, of this place, sat as jurors on the case.

To Take the Liberty Bell to Chicago.

The Liberty Bell will start for Chicago on April 28 in a special car accompanied by four policemen with instructions not to lose sight of it until it gets safely back. On the way to the Fair stops will be made in all the larger cities on the route so that their citizens may have an opportunity of seeing the bell that rung out liberty to the land.

Can be Punished.

Any one can be arrested and fined for abusing an animal of any kind, making a horse pull more than it should, or working him when the harness rests upon sore spots. No one has a right to torture or abuse any living creature, the law protects it equally with a human being, against misuse and abuse.

Completed Its 18th Year.

Last Sunday the Philadelphia *Times* completed its 18th year, and celebrated the occasion by putting out a very large edition, brim full of reading, interesting, entertaining and instructive. The *Times* is a favorite everywhere, and its success is owing to its excellence.

Great Advantages.

You will not make a mistake by calling at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, for clothing for men, boys and children. They will give you greater satisfaction for your money than any other dealer. Unusual bargains will be given. Give them a trial.

Not a Good Crop.

W. L. Kurtz writes the REPORTER that the maple sugar crop in Somerset county is not likely to be an ordinary yield this spring. Somerset county produces many tons of maple sugar and maple syrup every year.

Appropriate Services.

Next Sabbath being Easter, all church services will be interesting, accompanied in many places by gorgeous floral decorations, and special exercises appropriate to the event the festival commemorates, the resurrection of the Savior.

Mrs. Grove Dead.

Mrs. Michael Grove, of Benner township, died on the 25th, and was buried on Monday.

Moved to Pleasant Gap.

Wash Harter this week flitted from Penn township to the Hamilton farm near Pleasant Gap.

HERE AND THERE

NEWS ABOUT THE TOWN AND COUNTRY.

One of the Coldest Winters on Record About Over.—A Strange Request o an Office Seeker.

The end of March is upon us, and leaves behind it the most rigorous winter of this century. The extremely cold temperature was by no means local, not even confined to the vast domain of the United States, but Europe and other foreign lands experienced the same icy winter, which sent king frost into the ground to a depth of three and four feet.

There was comparatively little snow until in February, at least in this section.

When the first cold blast set in in December, there was no let up for near three months. The ice crop was unusually early and of a fine quality. A frozen surface, on which a thin covering of sleet to which a light rain was added forming a coat of ice hard as rock, afforded good sleighing during the entire winter. Roads were in good condition for travel on wheels or by sled, there was a smoothness of roads, not often occuring, and no snowbanks to interfere with turning to either side of the road. The only snow blockade set in just before the dawn of spring.

This winter may be set down in note books as the coldest known to any living being, yet it was not accompanied by any severe suffering.

Electric Locomotives.

Recent experiments at Lynn, Mass., indicate that electric locomotives operated by the trolley system are entirely practicable. The chief difficulty in the way of their general adoption is the great cost of establishing long distance lines. The tremendous power of these new engines of transportation was shown by the fact that when an ordinary freight locomotive and an electric locomotive on the same track were cupled together' facing opposite directions, the steam locomotive was dragged helplessly along by its rival in spite of its throttles being thrown wide open. The speed of the electric locomotive is said to be 100 miles an hour. The storage locomotive, equal in power and speed to the trolley engine, has likewise been perfected, but its cost is so much greater than thatof even the trolley locomotive that its use at present is not to be expected. These experiment, however, point to a day when economical improvements in the electric locomotive will enable it to supplant the steam railroad engine.

What's A Farm Title?

The question, What does a man buy when he purchases the title to a farm? has often been asked, but not satisfactorily determined. From the latest decisions on the subject it is plain that he buys the ground, of course, and all the buildings erected on it, whether these are mentioned or not. He also buys all the fences, but not material once used, then taken down and laid aside, nor material purchased for a new fence, unless these are specifically mentioned. He also buys all adjuncts necessary to the farm, except implements and machinery. For instance, if there is a pile of bean poles cut and once used for the purpose, these go with the farm; but if cut and never used, they are the seller's property unless specified as sold. Standing trees and trees which have fallen or been blown down go with the ground, but if cut down and made into cordwood, they become personal property, and to go with the land must be specified in the sale.

Admiral Porter's Kin.

Professor W. D. Porter, of Richmond Va., a grandson of the late Admiral Porter, sent to President Cleveland to day his application for appointment for a term of one hour to some federal position. It is indorsed by influential men there.

In 1888 Porter, who was then living in Washington, took an oath that he would not buy a new suit of clothes until Cleveland was elected for a second term. As the result, he wore garments much tattered during the latter portion of Mr. Harrison's Administration. He promises faithfully to resign in one hour after appointment.

Lost.

A large shepherd dog, with white collar around neck, white breast and tip of tail, little yellow spots above both eyes, and dirty white about nose, has long black hair over back of body. Lost since 24th of March.

S. W. SMITH,
Centre Hall, Pa.

Married.

March 29th, at Centre Hall, by Rev. W. E. Fischer, Daniel Callahan, of near Centre Hall, and Sarah Slabig, of near Centre Hill.

Public Sale.

Cyrus Goss will make sale of household goods, at his residence on Church street, on Friday, April 31st, at 1.30 p. m.

Boro Statement.

The boro financial statement will be found in this issue, read it carefully.

Small Squibs.

Subscribe for the REPORTER, best of county papers.

William Sholl's sale, Tuesday, was largely attended.

Any of our patrons back on subscription over a year, will do us a great favor by sending us amount due.

One of Alex McCoy's fine mules has an attack of lockjaw.

Church street people are happy; the freeze has been taken out of the water pipes.

Clem Luse intends erecting the main part to his dwelling the coming season.

The wheat market is still flat. Farmers should give their attention to a crop that will pay better.

A young horse of Uriah Osman may loose an eye from an injury received in some manner unknown.

An advertisement put in the REPORTER is seen by everybody—all read the REPORTER.

The Centre Hill school house is advertised for sale.

Peter Hoffer adv. his agency for the celebrated bronze monuments.

Who is going to be hit by April-fool-day? keep your eye skinned and don't let 'em get the laugh on you.

The trees will soon begin to leave, yet all will remain here; queer.

Eman'l Fye, after a year's farming at Stormstown moves back to near Centre Hall on Mrs. Barefoot's farm.

True Facts.

A man will smoke and chew annually from $25 to $75 worth of tobacco and then allege he can't afford to subscribe for a paper. Another will spend as much in addition for beer and whiskey and then say he can't afford to take a paper a year.

Fine Footwear.

For boots and shoes go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. He carries a high grade of footwear for ladies, gentlemen and children, which cannot be equaled by any dealer. The very best the market affords is to be found there. Prices right.

Agents Wanted.

During the past few months, many improvements have been made in the Pittsburg *Daily Chronicle Telegraph*, and now the paper has only a few equals in Pennsylvania. One cent a day will buy it. Agents are wanted in all towns.

Public Sale.

The old school house at Centre Hill will be offered at public sale on Saturday, April 8th, at 1 o'clock, p. m., when terms will be made known by

W. M. GROVE, Director.

Saw Mill for Sale.

Shingle mill, Lath mill, six head of horses and mules, lumber wagons, chains, etc., will be offered at private sale. Address,

HUYETT & MEYER,
Centre Hall.

Latest Novelties.

Latest novelties in spring clothing for men, boys, and children.

The best suit in the market for men at $10.00. Tailoring a specialty.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefonte

For Rent.

A two-story dwelling house and lot with stable, etc., at Centre Hall tion is for rent. Possession given at any time. Apply to F. Kurtz. tf

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON

Wheat	70
Rye	58
Corn	46
Oats new	35
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	25
Eggs	16
Lard	10
Shoulders	11
Ham	13
Tallow	4
Potatoes	65
Sides	9

LADIES', MISSES'.....
.....AND CHILDREN'S
COATS

at great reductions.

Muffs, Clouds, Boas, Leggins and seasonable goods in great variety.

FUR RUGS, TABLE COVERS.

Lace and Heavy Curtains and the little sash draperies.

Try Hayne's wood gloss and save money.

A fine line of
MEN'S NECK WEAR
Night Shirts, Etc.

Garmans.